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Southern  
Trucker's  
Guide.

PUBLISHED  
BY

Amzi Godden  
Company.

Seed Merchants.

Birmingham, Ala.



## GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING SEEDS.

**How to Send an Order.**—You will find on the opposite page an order sheet, perforated for tearing out, also a blank envelope to send order in, with our printed address on same. Also an application for money order already made out which you can hand to your postmaster when a money order will be issued. If convenient, always use this order sheet, and avoid writing anything on order except what pertains to order. Questions, etc., requiring an answer by letter should be written on a separate sheet of paper so it cannot be overlooked. Don't neglect to fill in order blank plain, and as we receive many orders unsigned, it is well to put your name in the left hand corner of the envelope in which order is enclosed.

**Terms.**—All orders, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with the cash. We would like to know everyone, but that is impossible. We can only send to well rated merchants or parties well known to us, without cash with order. When remittance falls short it is our custom to modify quantity sent instead of delaying order for letter.

**C. O. D.**—We would not advise any one to order seed "C. O. D.," because we will not fill such orders unless enough money is sent to pay express both ways in case the goods are not taken out of office; besides, it is more expensive to purchaser, as he has to pay the express company for returning money.

**How to Send Money.**—If your office is a money order office, remit by postoffice order. You will find an application already made out with addressed envelope. If your office is not a money order office send your remittance by registered mail, or if you have an express office an express money order will do. We will not accept bank checks except on Birmingham banks. The only kind of check outside of this that will be accepted is New York exchange.

**We Pay the Postage or Express on Seeds.**—The purchaser should not overlook the fact that we deliver, that is, pay postage or express on all seeds in this Catalogue at prices quoted, except such heavy seeds as peas, beans, corn, onion sets, field, farm and grass seeds, forage plants, bulbs, plants, etc. These latter items have the postage quoted under each heading, which must be added to your remittance.

**Express.**—If you want to pay express or freight yourself at your town, you may deduct ten cents per pound from catalogue rates on such seeds as we deliver.

**By Express.**—Orders too heavy for mails (five pounds and over) should be ordered by express when quick time is desired, and if there is no agent at your town the express will have to be prepaid by us, and you should include enough in your remittance to pay such charges. When your remittance more than covers cost of seed ordered, the quantity will be increased to cover remittance, or money will be returned, as desired.

**By Freight.**—All heavy orders, such as peas, beans, corn, field seeds, onion sets, potatoes, etc., should be ordered sent by freight, and accurate shipping directions given.

**Our Prices.**—The prices in this Catalogue are for moderate quantities, and to those who are dealers or truck farmers we would advise them to apply for our Wholesale Catalogue.

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# AMZI GODDEN COMPANY

**BIRMINGHAM, ALA.**

 See Full Instructions About Ordering on Opposite Page.

**PLEASE FILL IN THESE BLANKS PLAINLY.**

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Name .....	}	Postoffice Order.....
Postoffice.....		Stamps.....
County.....		Express Money Order.....
State.....		Check.....
How must we send ?.....		Date..... 190.....

**WE DELIVER SEEDS.** We pay the postage or express on all Seeds in this Catalogue at price quoted, except Peas, Beans, Corn, Fertilizers, Potatoes, Grass and Field Seeds, Bulbs, etc. If Peas, Beans or Corn are ordered by mail, add 10c extra to pints and 15c to quarts for postage or express; or if you want to pay freight or express deduct 10c per lb. on small seed.

*Want to pay freight of express and receive per cent on same?*

*Want Messrs. Amzi Godden Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants they sell, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.*

[illegible]







U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C.  
NINTH ANNUAL EDITION

# SOUTHERN TRUCKERS' GUIDE,

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY

## AMZI GODDEN CO.,

### SEED MERCHANTS AND FLORISTS,

### BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

G. B. McVAY, Pres.

C. H. REED, V.-P. and Treas.

C. G. McD. REID, Sec'y.

Established 1857.

Incorporated 1896.

**WE** TAKE pleasure in presenting this, the Ninth Annual Edition of the Southern Truckers' Guide, which we firmly believe in many ways will be found greatly superior to all previous issues. We have been compelled to double the number this issue to meet the demand made upon it from over the entire South.

The Southern Truckers' Guide is strictly a Southern garden and farm annual, and no variety will be found catalogued that has not been successfully grown in the South.

On page 2 of this issue will be found a calendar of monthly operations showing the variety of seed that may be planted during each month the entire year. This is a great help to those who know nothing of gardening, as it tells when and what to plant. There are varieties of vegetables that succeed best in certain soils, and if the description be carefully read before selecting any variety, and directions be followed as to how and when to plant, one may be reasonably certain of success.

**MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.**—We have increased the facilities of our mail order department to such an extent that we feel certain of being able to fill all orders that are to be forwarded by mail the same day they are received.

Our small seeds are put up in neat lithographed envelopes, with the directions for planting on the back of each. They are full sized packets, and are so reasonable in price as to allow a large assortment for about one-half the amount usually charged for them. We carry over no old stock, and as they are put up in our own house we know the seed contained in them to be absolutely gilt-edged.

Strict attention will be given all orders received by us, no matter how large or how small. No seed will be sent out that have not been thoroughly tested as to germination, thus enabling us to give the test per cent. of any variety of seed at any time. Our testing of seed is one item to which we wish to call special attention.

If you have never favored us with an order in the past we would be very glad to receive one from you this season. If at any time you are in need of anything in the seed line we will be glad to quote you prices no matter what quantity you may desire. We can furnish you with any amount of seasonable seeds, from an ounce to a car load.

**GREENHOUSES.**—We have lately acquired a series of greenhouses, and will hereafter be able to supply our customers with anything in the way of flowers, ferns, palms, etc. In this acquisition we are filling a long felt want, and there is no other establishment in the entire South more able to care of any order than we are. We will be able to supply in season all kinds of cut flowers, potted plants, vegetable plants, ferns, palms, etc., as it is our intention to conduct a regular greenhouse business in connection with our already mammoth seed trade.

Our greenhouse manager is a man of long experience, and with his corps of able assistants will be in position to promptly and carefully fill all orders received. Owing to the extreme lateness of the acquisition of the greenhouses it will be impossible to give in this issue of the Southern Truckers' Guide a complete list of the stock we will carry, but on the last pages will be found a very restricted list that may be furnished at almost any time.

Should you desire anything that is not listed in this issue please let us know what it is and we will supply you. Why send North for what you can buy at home?

We want your trade, and are willing to do all in our power to obtain it. We furnish the best stock obtainable, and all we ask is a trial order to demonstrate the desirability of home-grown plants.

Thanking our customers for past favors, and hoping to receive your patronage in the future, we remain,  
Respectfully,

AMZI GODDEN CO.



# CALENDER OF MONTHLY OPERATIONS.

## REMINDS YOU WHEN AND WHAT TO PLANT.

**NOTICE.**—Complete Directions will be found for Planting under description of each general heading.

**JANUARY.**—Now time to sow such seed as Tomato, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Cauliflower, in hot-beds or cold frames for plants; Potatoes may be planted, as well as extra early Peas and Onion Sets; a good time to work and fertilize your land.

**FEBRUARY.**—Plant Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Onion Sets, Salsify, Carrots, Celery, Egg Plant, Cabbage, Lettuce, Tomato, Radish, Early Corn, etc. In fact all the hardy things should be planted, such as Melons, Beans, Cucumbers, Turnips, Mustard, Collards, etc. Grass Seed may still be successfully

**MARCH.**—A very busy month with every one, especially the private and home gardener, while the professional or market gardener has most all of his stuff planted. Most anything may now be planted, such as Melons, Beans, Cucumbers, Turnips, Mustard, Collards, etc. Grass Seed may still be successfully planted. Bed your Sweet Potatoes.

**APRIL.**—Time to plant Field Corn; in fact, all kinds of field crops, such as Millet, Sorghum, Cotton, Peas, Melons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Stock Beets, Jerusalem Artichokes, etc. A good time to put out Asparagus roots.

**MAY.**—Time to plant Pole Beans, Limas, Okra, and all other things that have been overlooked. This month should be mostly occupied in planting successions of most all vegetables. Hot weather will be here now, and your early garden will soon give out.

**JUNE.**—Not much is planted this month except for late use. The wise gardener, however, makes a succession of plantings of most everything—Cabbage, Collards, Beets and Ruta Bagas are largely planted this month for late use.

**JULY.**—This is a very active month with the market gardener, preparing his soil for the fall garden. If you have not sown any turnips yet you should do so at once. Sow winter Cabbage, Collards, Spinach, Kale and other winter green crops should be planted. Fall crops of Irish Potatoes should now be planted. Late crops of Early Corn have plenty time to make roasting ears.

**AUGUST.**—This is the great Turnip planting month, and the proper time to plant most all vegetables for fall use, such as Spinach, Kale, Winter Radishes, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, Snap Beans, Early Peas, Winter Cabbage, etc. Potatoes for spring seed are often planted this late with success.

**SEPTEMBER.**—Continue to plant such things as will have time to mature before frost—Winter Radish, Kale, Spinach, Mustard, Turnips, Lettuce, etc., are not affected by the cold nights in October, and will do well. Now getting time to sow fall grain, such as Turf Oats, Clover, Rye, Barley, Grass Seed, etc.

**OCTOBER.**—Continue to plant Spinach, Winter Turnips, etc., and by all means think about the subject of sowing something for winter pasture. There are so many things that do well in this latitude and afford fine grazing for your stock the entire winter, we would like to have you read, if interested, our Fall Catalogue, which treats especially on winter forage crops. This catalogue will tell you what others are doing in Alabama and the South, and ought to induce you to do the same. If you are interested in Flowers, send for our Bulb catalogue this month.

**NOVEMBER.**—Not much can be done by the average gardener this month, but if you are possessed with hot-beds or cold frames you can easily raise such stuff as Lettuce and Radish. A very small bed will produce sufficient for ordinary family.

**DECEMBER.**—This is one of the best months to fertilize your soil. Broadcast your fertilizer, and break up your land well. There is nothing more important than the proper fertilization of your soil. The majority of failures to secure satisfactory results are caused from irrational methods of fertilizing or the want of knowledge of proper preparation. Plant life as well as animal require certain elements of food to sustain them, and it is foolish to put seed in the soil that has not been prepared for their abode. If you wish to be early, this month is the proper time to sow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato and Egg Plant for early settings.

The above recommendations as to time of planting are as correct in a general way as it is possible to make them, but no suggestions can be made that are so valuable as past experience, every one should therefore exercise his best judgment, as the conditions in Southern States vary largely as to climate, conditions of weather, at different periods, etc. Early plantings, however, as a rule are to be encouraged, because if they meet with no disaster from late frosts in spring they often result in great profit to the planter. Early plantings are especially to be commended to those who intend growing for the markets, as the business would not be profitable if it would not be possible for them to have stuff on the market before private or home gardens are available. The most profits usually result from very early gardens, and also the fall or late gardens, the latter from the cause that private gardeners scarcely ever make but one planting, and when their gardens dry up in summer, do not take the trouble to make a fall garden.

**OUR PRICES.**—Please note the very low prices in this catalogue, and if you are a large user of seed write to us for special quotations, stating quantities.

Respectfully,

**AMZI GODDEN CO. Birmingham, Ala.**



# Vegetables Grown in the South.

**Special Notice.**—Please remember that prices quoted in this catalogue on all small seeds in papers, ounces, quarter pounds and pounds, are delivered either by mail or express free of charge to purchasers, but such heavy seeds as Beans, Peas and Corn sold by measure, postage or express charges must be added to catalogue price at the rate of 10c for pints and 15c for quarts. On inside page of front cover full instructions will be found for ordering.

**ARTICHOKE** **Large Green Globe (French Variety).**—This variety of Artichoke is largely grown in some of the foreign countries for its large edible flower buds, which are prepared for eating in same manner as Asparagus. The plants thrive best in a warm climate, and are consequently peculiarly adapted to the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.


**HOW TO GROW.**—The seed may be sown in hot bed in January or February, and plants transplanted to open ground in April, or seed can be sown in open ground latter part of March and April. The plants should be set in drills about 18 to 24 inches distant, and rows four feet apart. If the old stalks are cut down in fall of year and rows covered with good dressing of manure, the plants will last for three years.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—Any good fertilizer that is rich in nitrogen with moderate amount of potash and phosphoric acid.

**Jerusalem Artichoke.**—This variety of Artichoke is grown for its irregular shaped tuberous root, which is a very staple article of food for hogs with a great many Southern farmers.

**HOW TO GROW.**—The roots, which are very much like potatoes, possessing eyes, may be planted at the same time and in like manner, but they should be given greater distance, as the growth is very vigorous, spreading rapidly, multiplying and producing abundantly.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—The same class of soil and fertilizer should be used as is employed with the potato. Any fertilizer rich in potash will yield best results.

 The price of Artichoke roots fluctuates, and it is impossible at the time of writing this catalogue to quote definite price. The price is usually from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel. Quotations furnished on application

**ASPARAGUS** **HOW TO GROW FROM SEED.**—Asparagus should be planted in this latitude about March.

Soak the seed over night in milk-warm water, then mix them up with a little rich dirt, roll up in an old tow sack and keep damp until sprouted, then plant two inches deep in drills twelve inches apart. Plants from seed planted in this manner in spring will be ready to transfer to permanent beds the following spring.

**HOW TO TRANSPLANT.**—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up deep furrows say about eight inches deep and six or eight feet apart. The roots are to be placed in the bottom of the furrow, about twelve to eighteen inches apart, and covered with only two or three inches of soil, but as the shoots appear fill in around them with well rotted stable manure. You must keep the weeds and grass off the beds, and not cut any of the shoots until the bed is about a year old. The beds should have a good dressing of salt twice a year, at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels to the acre.

It is a good idea to plow around the beds in the fall, and fill in the furrow with rich manure, cut down the old stalks and throw dirt back over the bed. Cut only the green shoots for the table, and never too far under the ground.

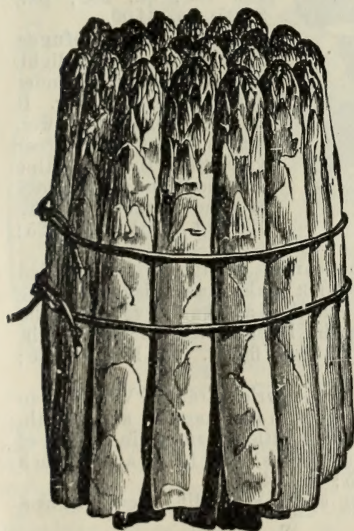
To parties who do not want to start from seed we can furnish fine two-year-old roots, which should be planted according to above directions—"How to Transplant."

**Conover's Colossal** (see cut).—In our experience this is the most reliable sort, stalks being very large and thrifty. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots, two years old, \$1.00 per 100; special price in 1,000 lots.

**Palmetto.**—A very early and prolific sort, of good quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots two years old, \$1.00 per 100.

**Columbian Mammoth White.**—A very large, fleshy, pure white sort, very showy and good quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c. Roots, two years old, \$1.00 per 100; special price in 1,000 lots.

Parties wishing to put out a large acreage of Asparagus should write us for our special article on this subject.



CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.



## BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH.

up to within fifty days of frost time. Sow the seed thickly in drills at the rate of one quart to every hundred and fifty feet of drill, making your rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, and cover only about an inch deep. When the vines become a week or two old, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart. Cultivate well, but avoid working them when the vines are wet, as it will usually cause them to rust. The only remedy for rust is to sprinkle the vines with a weak solution of Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten days, but avoid sprinkling the vines when they begin to put on fruit, as the Bordeaux mixture is very poisonous. Rust sometimes makes its appearance on the pods in transit to market. This may ordinarily be avoided by drying and cooling the fruit for several hours after gathering, and avoid packing in too close crates. The best soil for the bean is a mellow, rich loam, well drained.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—The cheapest and best fertilizer for Dwarf Beans is a big crop of cow pea vines turned under in the fall, or a crop of some good winter forage growth turned under in February or March. This should be assisted by some form of potash, which has a tendency of preventing too rank growth, and causing a more liberal fruitage.

## GREEN PODDED VARIETIES—BUNCH BEANS. Best of All.—

The pods are very long, of beautiful light green color, flat and absolutely stringless, very fine for shipping,



as the pods will remain green and firm from three to five days after picking. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Dwarf White Navy.**—A very prolific Navy Bean of extra good quality, vines very vigorous and spreading, sometimes throwing out short runners. Pods straight, short, small, but containing six beans. It is really profitable and ought to be grown universally. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

**Extra Early Refugee**—This bean yields a light, green, round pod, tender and of excellent flavor. It is a very vigorous grower, makes a very much larger vine than the Valentine and should be given plenty of room in the drill. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25;

bu., \$4.50.

**Improved Early Red-Speckled Valentine.**—It is one of the earliest of the Green Poddled varieties, and the most prolific sort known. The vine is small and does not make rank foliage, therefore can be planted closer together in drills and more beans produced on an acre than any known variety. The vines, if kept well picked, will bear almost the entire summer, standing the hot summer sun and drought remarkably. The pods are perfectly round, very tender, and of the very highest flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

**Hopkins Improved Valentine.**—This is considered by many to be a superior strain of Valentine to the ordinary round pod speckled Valentine. There is scarcely any difference in the character and growth, but ordinarily the Hopkins strain develops the more vigorous stalk, and has a little advantage in the size of pods. The dry bean of the Hopkins Valentine is quite different from other strains, being larger and of much darker glossy color, and of greater length. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Dwarf Horticultural.**—A large dwarf vine sort, vigorous grower and very prolific, very fine as a shell bean. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

**Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.**—An old standard sort, very early. Pods are long, straight and very narrow, of handsome appearance and good quality when young, but like the Mohawks, become tough with age. The dry bean in appearance is long, of kidney shape, yellowish color with darker marks about the eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

**Early Mohawk Six Weeks.**—This variety is the earliest of all bunch beans, maturing in about thirty-five days. It is long and flat podded; vines very vigorous and hardy, and will stand considerable frost, and consequently the most desirable variety for planting. It is also one of the most productive of the dwarf beans. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.**—It is claimed to be as early, and by some earlier than the Valentine, producing the same class of pods, but much larger and of finer quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



**Giant Stringless Green Pod.**—Keep your eye on this variety of bunch bean, because it is going to knock out other green pods in such sections where it proves adaptable. It is certainly somewhat earlier than Valentine, producing almost twice as large pods, somewhat straighter round, fleshy and absolutely stringless. This seems to be the ideal green pod bean, and it will certainly pay farmers to give it a trial as to its ability to withstand unfavorable weather conditions. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

## WAX PODDED VARIETIES—BUNCH BEANS. Dwarf German Wax.

—It is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. The Pods are almost round, transparent and entirely stringless, very crisp and of delicious flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

**Golden-Eyed Wax.**—A long, flat podded variety, of vigorous growth, very showy; one of the best sorts for market gardeners. It is a rust proof variety, and should be largely cultivated by every bean grower. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Flageolet Crimson Wax.**—Large, vigorous grower, pods very long, flat, beautiful transparent wax color, a hardy sort well adapted to the South. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Davis Kidney Wax.**—A vigorous rust proof variety, producing very long straight pods of very light yellow, almost white, and of good quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Currie's Rust Proof Wax.**—An absolutely rust proof bean. The pods are very long, flat and straight, a beautiful golden color, and never spotted by rust. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Dwarf Speckled or Wardwells Kidney Wax.**—Pods very long, flat and very broad. The seed are white, with dashes of light purple and shaped like a kidney. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Valentine Wax.**—A very early small vine sort, pods small but fleshy, of splendid quality and stands hot weather better than large Vine Wax sorts. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Dwarf Golden Wax.**—The pods when matured are of a beautiful waxen color, entirely stringless, very tender and wholesome when cooked. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Extra Early Refugee Wax.**—The earliest of all the Wax Beans. It is largely grown in the South for shipping early to Northern markets, and is a hardy sort, standing considerable cold without injury. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

## BEANS, BUTTER OR LIMA.

greatest trouble experienced in growing this class of beans lies in the fact that so few varieties in the South seem to be a success. The larger varieties, both bunch and pole, do not seem to stand the dry hot weather

How to Grow.—Butter Beans may be grown in the same manner as you would ordinary string beans. The

and rarely ever fill out, while the smaller varieties, both in the bunch and pole, do splendid. This class of beans is more tender and more susceptible to cold than ordinary bunch beans, and cannot be planted so early in the spring. And again they cannot usually be covered to the same depth. Butter beans, to germinate satisfactorily, should be barely covered.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—The best fertilizer for butter beans is a well decayed compost. Green manure in every shape must be avoided. The pole sort require somewhat more fertilizer than the bunch sort; still, both varieties respond fairly well to fertilizer when applied in the proper shape.

**Burpee's Bush Lima.**—A bunch sort producing mammoth pods and large beans. Under favorable conditions will produce a large crop, but does not seem to be suited to the South, as it will not stand the dry hot weather. As a general thing the pods will not fill out sufficiently to make the variety profitable. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

**Henderson's Bush Lima.**—A very dwarf variety, producing a small pod and small beans. The variety is enormously productive, and stands both hot and dry weather remarkably well. It is one of the most profitable varieties that can be grown in the South. Several crops may be made in a single season. They can be planted as late as the middle of August and make a splendid crop, continuing to bear until killed by frost. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Godden's Mammoth Lima.**—An extra large tall growing sort, pods of enormous size, producing a very large bean of greenish cast. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

**Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima.**—A tall growing sort, producing very long pods and very large, plump beans. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

**Extra Large White Lima.**—The standard large, tall growing Lima. The hardiest of the larger sorts, and very profitable when grown under favorable conditions. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Carolina or Sewee, (Old Fashioned Carolina Butter Bean).**—This variety of the Lima, while one of the smallest, is more largely cultivated in the South than any other sort, because it is much harder than any of the larger varieties, more easily cultivated, much earlier, and is not surpassed in flavor by any other sort. It is much more prolific in pods than any of the larger varieties, and will always fill out, and its bearing period in every instance will be prolonged until killed by frost. No one will ever be disappointed in raising butter beans if they plant this sort. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.





**Seibert's Early Large White Lima.**—An extremely hardy and early type of large Lima, consequently may be grown to success in the South. The vines do not grow so rank as other sorts, and begin to fruit before they have covered the stakes. Pods are of medium size and fill out much better than the very large sorts. This is the only type of large pole Lima that can be said to be a sure cropper in the South Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Dreer's Bush Lima.**—A very productive sort, classed as a bush, but is really a semi-running type. It has no inclination to take a pole, but throws out runners often two feet in length. The pods are short and very thick; the bean itself is short and thick. The bean is of splendid flavor and very desirable for market. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

## POLE BEANS.

length, borne in clusters, stringless, and of the very best quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.



**Crease Back or Fat Horse.**—One of the earliest and most prolific Pole Beans in our list. The dry bean is small, white, resembling a small white Navy. The green pods are of good length, borne in clusters, stringless, and of the very best quality. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**White Dutch Case-Knife (Cornfield Bean).**—A large, white, flat bean, resembling the "old-fashioned" butter bean very much, only is much larger. The pods are long, green, flat, and are borne in great clusters. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Speckled Cut Short or Cornfield.**—Very popular in the South on account of being suitable for planting in corn. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Horticultural or Wren's Egg** (Sometimes called the October Bean, Cornfield Bean, etc.)—The pods are green with dashes of red, and mature in about seventy-five or eighty days. It is very hardy and enormously productive, making very large and luxuriant vines, and yielding pods about six inches in length. The appearance of the bean when dry is large, almost round, plump, speckled, and resembles a wren's egg, hence its name. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Southern Prolific.**—Pods long, green, very fleshy and tender when not too old, but if allowed to remain on vine too long get tough and stringy. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Scarlet Runner.**—This variety is most usually grown for its beautiful foliage. It will attain the height of fifteen to twenty feet if furnished supporters to run on. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Lazy Wife's.**—Producing pods from four to six inches in length, of dark green color, which it retains until almost ripe. The bean is white and almost round, and is fine for baking in winter, as its exceedingly luscious flavor is not surpassed by any bean. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

**Early Golden Cluster Wax.**—Exceedingly productive of large golden wax pods, born in clusters and continuously bearing until killed by fall frosts. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.50; bu., \$8.00.

**German Wax Pole.**—Yield very broad, fleshy, wax-like pods of superior quality as Snaps, and remain in edible condition for a long time. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

**Texas Pole Bean.**—This is a long bean of brown color, and has a distinct pinkish eye. It is a hardy germinator, vines grow off rapidly and become very rank, and would reach the height of twenty feet if provided with proper support. The vines will commence to bear in about sixty to seventy-five days. The pods, when they first appear, are very long and exceedingly slender, and grow remarkably fast, attaining the length of ten to fifteen inches, and after reaching its length the pod fleshes up, gets spongy and is very large in circumference. The pods are a beautiful green color, entirely round, and will remain in eatable condition longer than any variety we know of. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50.

**King Horticultural.**—A very late vigorous growing pole bean. The seed are like the ordinary Horticultural, round, speckled, only much larger. The variety produces a very large pod, having dashes of purplish red, is a good snap when not too old, and is very fine shelled. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

**SPECIAL PRICES.**—At the time this catalogue is written it is absolutely impossible to know the outcome of the bean crop for seed, and especially is this true of pole beans, consequently in making up our catalogue we are compelled to do a great deal of guessing. Large users of beans should always write in plenty of time for special prices and state whether to be shipped by freight or express.

It must be understood that we don't deliver beans at our catalogue prices like we do small seeds, but parties ordering small quantities by mail should add postage at the rate of 10c extra for pints and 15c extra for quarts, and where larger quantities are ordered by express or freight buyer must pay cost of transportation. We will be glad to name delivered prices on beans, only we must know how many you want. No one in the South handles such large quantities of beans as we do, and certainly no one in position to name closer prices.



## BEETS—FOR TABLE USE.

**HOW TO GROW.**—The most successful way to grow the Beet is to sow the seeds in hot-beds or cold frames in February or March, and transplant the same as cabbage, only not so early, care being taken not to have your soil in the seed bed richer than the ground in which the plant is to rest permanently, to avoid backsetting the plant too much. The seed may also be sown in drills the first of April, or sooner, owing to climate, in open ground, making rows about two feet apart and thinning the plants out to about four inches. It must not be overlooked that beets can be grown in the fall as well as spring. Beets from transplanting do not look so nice as if not disturbed, usually they will have some side or crooked bottom roots, and then the quality is not so good.

**CAUTION.**—Don't wait too long to thin out, and don't crowd them in drill.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—There are but few soils, outside of new ground or fresh land, that contain sufficient potash to perfect the beet. Every description of crop removes a certain amount of potash from the land grown on each season, but we know of no crop that removes as much as the beet. It is a fact that every Experiment Station will vouch for the fact that the beet removes at least 100 pounds of potash per acre each crop. It is therefore easy to determine that land intended for a beet crop should have a liberal dressing of Kainit or Muriate of Potash, which not only causes the beet to perfect itself, but will be found the best preventive and destroyer of the worms that attack the root.

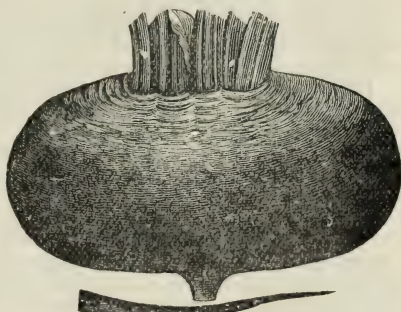
✓ We supply Kainit or Muriate of Potash in any quantity desired. Write for prices.

✓ **Extra Early Egyptian Turnip Beet** (see cut)—An extremely early flat variety of dark red color, making very small top, and can be cultivated very close. Under favorable conditions this variety should make beets large enough for market in fifty days from germination, and to be good should not be allowed to remain in ground too long, as they become tough and stringy with age, but of unsurpassing qualities in flavor when not too old. We can recommend it highly for your first planting. It is very popular in Birmingham with the market gardeners, who use a great deal of this stock in forcing. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ **Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip Beet**—This variety is a vast improvement over the common Turnip Beet. It is dark colored, of beautiful globe shape, very tender, and does not become tough and woody. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ **Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian**—This is the finest strain of early beet there is. It differs from the common Egyptian in that it never has a hard, tough, woody neck, is thicker and is of much better eating quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

✓ **Extra Early Bassano**—This is an extra early, very sweet variety, the flesh is a beautiful pink color, and when cooked fades into a lighter shade of pink with dashes of white. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.



EGYPTIAN BEET.



EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

✓ **Extra Early Eclipse**—A beautiful globe-shaped variety of a dark, rich, red color, and is unexcelled in eating qualities. Our strain of this variety is exceedingly early, very hardy, standing the heat and drought better than the flat sorts, and consequently a more desirable sort for fall planting. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

✓ **Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet** (see cut)—This is the most popular variety of all, being the standard sort for both the market gardener and farmer. It is by far the hardiest of all the Turnip varieties, and may be planted out doors from April until October, and will produce the same as a Turnip, spring or fall. It is of a rich, dark red color, and most excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ **The Improved Long Blood Beet**—This is an excellent variety for table and stock. The beet is long and smooth, flesh a deep red and is both tender and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

✓ **Dirigo Extra Early Beet**—The earliest variety in cultivation; unequalled in quality. It originated with a leading market gardener and was brought to perfection after years of careful cultivation. It is a rich, blood-red beet of fine grain and flavor; is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse, of smooth and rapid growth; top and tap roots being very small. Market gardeners should not fail to give the Dirigo a trial. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

✓ **Emand's Early Turnip Beet**—A deep blood-red sort, flesh very dark and sweet, foliage small and of a rich, bronzy red. The fruit is almost round, very smooth and of handsome appearance. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.



✓ **Birmingham's Earliest**—We gave this variety its name simply because the truckers have come to know it by this name. If an extra early variety is wanted we can supply no variety that will equal it. If given the right cultivation it will produce Beets large enough for market in forty to forty-five days. The variety produces but little foliage and a medium sized flat root, of dark red color and notable for its smooth and clean appearance, never having the stringy side roots. The flesh is very tender and sweet and is unexcelled as a table sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

✓ **Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet**—A beautiful, globe-shaped variety, tops very small and upright, foliage green, with leaf stems and veins dark red, flesh bright scarlet and extremely sweet and tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

## BEETS FOR STOCK.

the year, it is best to plant the Mangel in the early spring, as it requires a long time for this variety of Beet to perfect its growth, and if started in the spring, it will root deep enough to stand a severe drought in the fall without much danger of injury. The seed should be drilled in the early spring in rows three feet apart and thinned to about a foot apart in drill. They can be easily transplanted the same as a table sort and always produce larger roots by being transplanted. They require good cultivation. The crop should be taken up very carefully in the fall of year, care being taken not to bruise the roots as it will cause an early decay. The crop when first gathered is very acrid and will badly scour cattle. They develop their best qualities after being kept awhile and their value is estimated by the amount of saccharine matter they contain, which is from six to eight per cent. of their gross weight. A great many farmers always cook them before feeding. They should be kept in a dry, cool place, and protected from freezes—pretty much the same as sweet potatoes.

✓ **Mammoth Long Red Mangel**—This is the standard variety of Mangel everywhere, being the hardiest, more certain to produce well than any other sort, and very few growing larger. The greater part of this sort grows above ground, and will stay in the ground and grow continuously through the entire winter in the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 5c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

✓ **Chirk Castle Mangel**—This is one of the largest varieties we have ever seen growing around Birmingham, and has been known to attain the weight of fifty-eight pounds, but our soil does not produce it so large, averaging usually from ten to twenty pounds. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 50c.

✓ **Golden Globe Mangel**—A large, yellow, globe shaped variety, producing a very smooth, even shaped root, of excellent quality, is finer grain and not so woody as the longer sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

✓ **Orange Globe Mangel**—A beautiful orange colored variety, growing almost round, attaining good size, very hardy and unsurpassed in feeding qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 5c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

✓ **Golden Tankard Mangel**—A mammoth, half long variety, growing a greater part of its roots above ground, hence it can be raised successfully on thin soil. It is a great yielder, every root growing to uniform size, fine grain and excellent keeping quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 5c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

✓ **Lane's Improved Sugar**—A variety possessing more saccharine matter than any other sort. A good keeper, exceedingly productive, and of the finest quality and texture. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 50c.

✓ **Norbitant Giant**—A mammoth long sort, very productive of fair quality, a big yielder on deep soil, and one of the best keepers. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 10c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 50c.

## BROCCOLI.

This vegetable was derived from the wild cabbage and resembles cauliflower very much, but requires a very much longer season to develop than the cauliflower, and is also very much harder and more certain to head. The seed should be sown in spring and transplanted in summer into very rich ground, and watered occasionally to encourage its growth. They will head by early fall and make an elegant dish boiled. The growth of it in this country is very limited as yet.

✓ **Walcheren**—This is one of the hardiest sort, and best adapted to the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 35c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A vegetable very close akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stalk about one and one-half to two feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like head of cabbage.

✓ **Perfection**—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens, and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, and cultivated the same as cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 15c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

✓ Please remember that our prices on small seeds are delivered to you free of charge. We pay the postage or express on everything except Peas, Beans, Corn, Grass and Field Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc.

✓ **Fertilizer Chemicals**—We handle enormous quantities of fertilizer material, such as Kainite, Muriate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. If truckers will look into the subject closely they will find a way to reduce their fertilizer bill very materially, because it is certainly a fact where the proper use of chemicals is made cheaper and much better results may be obtained. Stable manure, or in fact all classes of barnyard manure are more or less deficient in potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and it is most usually a fact that manure can be doubled in value with a slight addition of muriate of potash, nitrate soda or acid phosphate. These are the fertilizing elements necessary to all plant life, and if a rational method of applying them to the soil be known much saving will result. Farmers should experiment more with fertilizing material instead of buying so much complete fertilizer. Ask us questions; we can help you.



## CABBAGE.

**How to Grow**—It is impossible to give accurate directions about growing Cabbage to apply to any considerable part of the South, because the time to plant, etc., varies widely, even in the South; so it is necessary to bear this in mind in arriving at accurate information applicable to your own section. Then, too, the directions for growing an early spring crop and a fall crop differ very materially. The first thing to be considered in growing Cabbage is the type or variety suitable for your purpose, whether it be a sharp headed sort or a flat head. The sharp headed sorts are somewhat earlier; still some few flat varieties are almost as early. The Wakefields are the best sharp headed sorts, and Early Summer, All Head, Early Springs, and Early Dwarf Flat Dutch the best of early flat sorts. While these early flat sorts are good for earliness, they cannot be said to be superior to other flat sorts only in earliness. Having selected the variety suitable, which is by no means the most important thing, the next thing to be considered is suitable land. Now, it is a fact that most any class of soil will produce Cabbage, providing a rational method of fertilizing be carried out; but it is also known that certain sorts of soil produce Cabbage better than others. We are inclined to the belief that a heavy soil will produce larger Cabbage, possibly not so early, but large; that is, of course, where proper cultivation and fertilization has been pursued. When earliness is desired it may be advisable to plant on a light or loamy soil. The proper time to sow seed is anywhere from August to January; that is, for an early spring crop. The seed should be sown on an isolated bed, or some situation preferably that has not previously been in cultivation. It is important that the seed bed be not rich, never as rich at least as the final resting place of the plant where it is to mature heads. After seed are up they should be thinned out promptly, the thinnings being reset to other beds. Hand cultivation of plants should be carried on to prevent spindling growth. The beds should be so situated that protection could be given them if severe cold should issue, but the plants must have all the light and cold they will stand to induce sturdy growth. After suitable plants have been grown the next thing in order is putting them out. Now when you are thinning out your seed bed and transplanting it is a good idea to reset your Cabbage plants in boxes, say one hundred to the box, where they will soon establish themselves, and may be carried to the field in this way, when of course they can be set out without any backset.

In putting out Cabbage plants it has been proven to be universally more successful to always puddle the plants in. This is very simple, and is accomplished by making a suitable hole, placing the plant upright and pour about half a pint of water in the hole, allowing it to settle for a few moments, and then press the dirt firmly around the roots and draw up dry soil all around, to prevent evaporation of any moisture. Where this plan is pursued none of the plants will be lost, even though dry weather follows.

**Preparation of the Soil**—This is one of the most important items, because if your ground has not been correctly prepared failure will usually be the result, no matter if every other necessity has been observed. In the first place, ground that is to be planted in Cabbage should never be allowed to become hard, but should be kept constantly in cultivation to keep it in the best possible physical condition, thereby giving it the ability to assimilate a great amount of fertilizer, and be able also to hold its moisture. We do not mean by this that it ought to be cropped to such stuff as will exhaust it, but should be sown as often as possible to such things as Cow Peas or any other crop that might be turned under to advantage. Most all classes of stiff soil or ones having a good clay subsoil, that is to grow Cabbage, may be subsoiled to advantage at least once in two years. Ground for cabbage must be broke deep, thoroughly pulverized and made smooth as possible with the harrow. After plants are set out only surface cultivation should be given, and very often, whether the plants seem to need it or not. This surface cultivation can be given with a harrow or cultivator, going only one time to each middle. It is a mistake to plow Cabbage where the soil has first been prepared properly.

**The Best Fertilizer**—The Cabbage is one of the heaviest and grossest feeders of any vegetable, requiring a large amount of the three chief fertilizing elements—Phosphoric Acid, Potash and Nitrogen. It requires more of the two latter items, however, in proportion than the first, consequently in applying fertilizer this should be kept in mind. It is impossible to give any definite rule how much fertilizer to apply to an acre of Cabbage, depending much on the ability of the land to assimilate it, and also on the amount of plant food that may be present in the soil. As a general rule, however, it might be said that Cabbage should have about five times as much manure or fertilizer as Cotton and Corn. Cabbage growers will find it economical to buy Nitrate of Soda and Muriate of Potash for application to cabbage ground. This can best be applied in connection with stable manure. We invite your attention on the following pages to our large list of splendid varieties. They are all the best American grown stocks.

**Insect Enemies to Cabbage**—Very few vegetables have so many insect enemies as cabbage. The one usually making first appearance is the ordinary green cabbage worm. There are two kinds of the green worm, but one operates on the under side of the leaf and does but little damage. The other lies on top of the leaves near the bud, devours the leaves rapidly and multiplies enormously. Both are easily destroyed by dusting on such remedies as slug shot, bug plaster, air slacked lime, paris green, etc.

Another numerous enemy is the little striped caterpillar-like worm that webs up the tender buds, multiplies rapidly and will soon destroy the bud or small head forming. The same remedy should be applied as for the green worm, although the results will not be quite so satisfactory.

The most dangerous and annoying pest to cabbage in the South is our old friend, the Harlequin bug, sometimes called Mexican fire bug, getting its name from the peculiar burnt-like spots it affects plants with. This is a sucking bug, and the ordinary insecticides, even paris green, do not affect him in the least. The best remedy is to pick them off by hand. If this is not possible, kerosene oil emulsion should be applied with a fine spray. Kerosene oil seems to be the only thing they can't stand. Directions for making kerosene oil emulsion will be found elsewhere in this catalogue under an article on spraying.



## EARLY VARIETIES.

✓ **Early Jersey Wakefield** (see cut)—This is one of the most popular of all sharp-head varieties, exceedingly early, very hardy, and one of the surest to head. As a market variety it cannot be excelled, always finding ready sale on account of its uniform size, does not grow too large or small, and can be relied on for excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

✓ **Early Large York**—An old standard variety, well known in the country, forming a very small, compact head in a remarkable short time, but entirely too small for marketing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Early Spring**—Absolutely the earliest flat-headed Cabbage on the market. This variety makes but few surplus leaves, very short stem and large broad very flat head. It has been known to make heads weighing ten pounds seventy-five days after setting out. We have seen full grown specimens weighing twenty pounds. Market gardeners will find this sort very profitable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

✓ **Early Winningstadt**—An extremely early sharp-heading variety, producing a head of fair size and of the very best eating and keeping qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Burpee's All-Head Cabbage**—A sure heading variety in the South, standing the heat well, producing very few surplus leaves, most all going into its large, broad, flat head. It is being largely planted in the South for early shipment to Northern markets. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Charleston Wakefield**—It is a great improvement over the Jersey Wakefield in size, a sure header, and well adapted to the South where the variety originated. It is the only sort grown in some sections of the South, being a good keeper secures for it a good price in the markets. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

✓ **Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage** (see cut)—Extra fine. One of the most popular Cabbages around Birmingham, coming into the market a few days after the Wakefield, and making so much larger heads of superior eating qualities. It is much earlier than most of the flat heading varieties, and produces



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

very few surplus leaves, all going to head if planted on rich ground and the season not too dry. It is well adapted to the South, standing the heat and drought well, and under favorable conditions, will produce heads from ten to twenty pounds in weight. It may be planted for fall heads as well as spring. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Improved Early Drumhead Cabbage**—There is no better variety than this Cabbage, if you secure the genuine Improved Drumhead. We do not sell any but the highest grade of seed selected from growers of the highest standing and reliability. The Drumhead Cabbage is a true Southerner, well adapted to the South, stands the long summer heat and produces extra large heads, weighing from ten to twenty pounds each. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Improved Early Dwarf Flat Dutch**—This famous variety differs from the Improved Early Drumhead only in the formation of the head, being very flat. This variety is a parent type from which practically all early flat sorts have been taken. For a main and sure-crop Cabbage we doubt if anything is better. Our stock is strictly first-class. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

## SPECIAL PRICE ON CABBAGE SEED.

Parties who have use for large quantities of Cabbage Seed ought to write us for special prices stating quantity wanted. We supply a number of the largest cabbage growers in the gulf coast country, some who plant as much as fifty pounds of Cabbage. No body can supply better pedigree stocks than we can, and but few are willing to sell on such close margins. Get our special prices to truckers, and if you want to satisfy yourself ask us for samples to try.



## LATE VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

The following list of varieties are classed as being late on account of requiring a longer period to mature heads, and for the reason that some of the varieties do not stand the hot sun well. They usually produce larger heads, and, as a rule, are much better keepers than the early sort. However, most of the late varieties may be planted in the South in the spring with good success. We advise our customers in planting for fall or winter Cabbage to try the experiment of planting your seed where you want the Cabbage to grow. We have seen this demonstrated at Birmingham.

**Large Late Flat Dutch** (see cut)—To parties desiring a very large, broad, flat headed variety, we could not recommend a better one than the Improved Large Late Flat Dutch. This is an old established variety in the South, been on the market for years, and has been counterfeited by different seedsmen more than any other sort. If a genuine strain of this be planted on rich soil, it will disappoint no one. It is a very hardy variety, well adapted to the South, is not bursted open by the heat, but must be planted in very rich soil to produce it to perfection. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

**Improved Large Late Drum-head**—An excellent late heading variety, one of the most thrifty sorts grown, and could be actually called an all-seasons, as it produces well in either the spring or the fall. It is one of the best known Cabbages, with the farmer of any sort, producing heads with less culture and care than any variety we know of. The structure of the Cabbage is very compact, from which it attains its great weight, often weighing from twenty to thirty pounds. We can furnish a very fine strain of this variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.



LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.

**Florida Header**—An all-around good Cabbage, which may be planted with as much success for spring heads as fall. The strain handled by us is true to name, well acclimated, and one of the earliest of all the mammoth varieties classed as late sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

**Danish Ball Head**—A fine Danish Cabbage, head round and hard as a rock, best keeper known. We don't think it can be excelled as a winter Cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.

**The Great Sure-Head Cabbage**—This variety attained its name from the fact that it never fails to make a head in the South. It will produce under favorable conditions, very large, heavy, compact heads, which may be especially recommended for shipping. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

**Henderson's Succession Cabbage**—A very large, flat-heading sort, of beautiful green color, and very early for so large a variety, and is grown with much success for summer heads. It is a very robust hardy plant, with short stem, very certain to head, and will stand a great deal of heat and cold without changing its color. It is a standard sort, and will be no experiment to try it. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

**All Seasons** (see cut)—This variety, while classed as a late sort, may be planted almost any month in the South, being very hardy and producing heads of unusual size. The structure of this sort is very firm and compact, and never bursts open after heading, making it a fine sort for shipping. It is a great favorite with our Cabbage growers around Birmingham, and merits the attention of every one who desires a large hardy Cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



ALL SEASONS.

**Mammoth Red Rock (Pickling Cabbage)**—A very large, thrifty Cabbage, of beautiful deep red color, heads attaining fifteen to twenty pounds in weight. This sort is used principally for pickling purposes, although it is fine for boiling. It requires very rich soil for them to head, but will keep almost through the entire winter without even showing disposition to rot. It is well adapted to the South. Considerable of it is grown around Birmingham, and is deserving of much more attention from every gardener. Pkt., 2 for 5c.; oz., 20c.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

**BUG PLASTER KILLS CABBAGE WORMS.**—It's awful cheap and no trouble to use. It is a fine insect powder that may be dusted on the plants either with a powder blower or can be dusted through thin cloth. You can buy it from us at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, in ten pound packages.



✓ **Fotler's Short-Stem Brunswick Drumhead** (see cut).—A large, late variety, producing very few surplus leaves and the thickest, heaviest head of any sort. Its growth is very stocky, stem very thick and



FOTLERS' SHORT-STEM BRUNSWICK DRUMHEAD.

short, and does not rot as easy as some other late sorts, and will carry further in shipping than any variety grown around Birmingham. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Autumn King**—A quick heading, winter sort, heads broad, flat stem, very short, and few surplus leaves, resembles a Savoy, but much larger. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Vandergaw**—A fine hybrid sort for planting in either spring or fall, makes large, solid heads, no surplus leaves, rich, green color, and fine sort for shipping. The head is flat and very broad, and under favorable conditions should grow to fifteen pounds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Hollander**—A fine imported Cabbage from Holland, very late, leaves thick and smooth, head very solid and round. A splendid keeper and very profitable for winter crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **American Drumhead Savoy**, (Winter Cabbage).—This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy, and attaining a good size. It takes a remarkably hard spell of cold weather to kill this cabbage. Its growth is very much like a collard, being greatly improved by frost, rendering it tender and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Green Curled Savoy**—This Savoy is identical with the Drumhead Savoy, only it makes scarcely any head. Leaves curly, of delicate flavor after frosted on. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Southern Green Glazed Cabbage**—This is an extremely hardy variety, growing very much like a collard, only the leaves are a rich green, glossy color, leathery, tough, and don't seem to be bothered to any extent by worms. It is a delicious cabbage when or after it has been frosted on. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

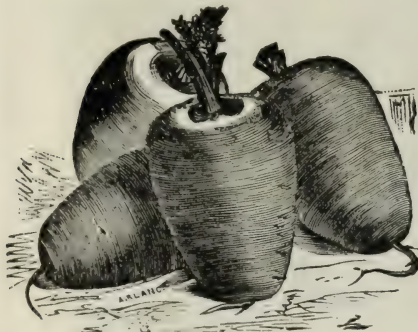
**Wintering Over Cabbage**—It is not generally known by every farmer or gardener that it is possible to keep cabbage through the winter the same as one keeps his sweet potatoes. The method of keeping them is a very simple one, and it is really remarkable the small extent to which it is practiced. In the mountains of Georgia and Carolina most every farm house you visit is able to put on their table any month in the winter delicious, fresh cabbage of their own growth. There are many methods, all of which are simple, practiced in different neighborhoods, for the successful keeping of cabbage and collards. One of the most common practiced is to dig a trench about eight inches wide and ten to twelve inches deep, take up the cabbage before heavy freezes ensue, and set them upright in this trench, filling the trench partly full of soil and complete with pine straw or other litter until the head is entirely covered. After this covering a light dressing of foil is placed over all for the purpose of holding the straw in position, and to afford a shed to keep too much moisture out, frost, etc. Other simple methods are practiced by simply turning the heads down to the ground, covering with pine bark or straw and a sufficient amount of soil to hold the covering in place. It is really remarkable how well cabbage and collards will keep, and a bleaching process seems to be adduced which renders every single head, including all surplus leaves, very tender and succulent.



# CARROT.

**How to Grow**—Carrots, like beets, require a very deep, rich soil; but most any land can be made to produce carrots if plowed very deep and a liberal quantity of fertilizer used. Pea vines or a clover sod turned under renders soil very productive for the Carrot. For a universal success we would recommend very early sowing in the spring—by the time the early peaches come to bloom—as it takes a long time for the Carrot to get its full growth, and by planting early the drouths do not interfere to such a great extent. In this latitude, however, good crops of Carrots are grown by planting on extra rich, deep, loose soil, as late as September, providing it be seasonable. The seed should be sown thickly in drills, two feet apart. Keep the plants clear of weeds and work often and well. The crop may be gathered in the fall, the same as sweet potatoes, and stored in like manner. They are especially recommended for feeding milk cows, horses, sheep and goats.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER**—The Carrot, like all other root crops, require a good deal of potash. A good fertilizer would be acid phosphate and stable manure.



OX-HEART CARROT.

stock, producing, under favorable conditions, as high as thirty tons per acre. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

**Ox-Heart or Guerande** (see cut)—A very early, beautiful shaped variety of excellent eating qualities, and is the finest flavored variety in the whole list. It is very prolific, may be grown on thin land and close together. We can recommend it highly for your first crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

**Improved Long Orange** (see cut)—This is a celebrated variety, and is very largely grown for stock. It is one of the hardiest varieties grown, and will stand winter well. It is largely planted for a general crop, producing long, beautiful roots that sometimes attain the enormous length of two feet. It produces better roots in deep, rich soil. As much as six hundred bushels have been grown on a single acre. You should plant them, if only for stock. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



LONG ORANGE.

**Improved Half Long Carrot**—This is the most popular and larger grown than any variety for table use. It is good sized, flesh is bright scarlet, brittle

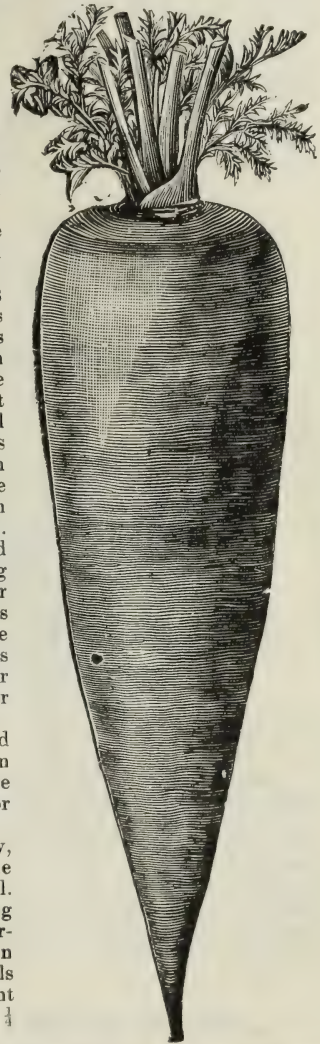
and of fine flavor. It will do well in shallow soil. It is very tender and delicious when young, and is growing in demand as a table vegetable in the South. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

**Early Scarlet Horn Carrot** (see cut)—This is the best early variety and one of the most popular. The color is a deep orange, flesh very fine grained and of delicious flavor. It grows to a length of four to five inches, and will yield abundantly in shallow soil. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



EARLY SCARLET HORN.

**Chantenay** (see cut)—Tops medium size, necks small, roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth, color deep orange red, flesh very crisp and tender. While this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of saleable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one of the best for both the market and private gardener, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



IMPROVED HALF LONG DANVERS CARROT.



CHANTENAY.



## CAULIFLOWER.

**How to Grow.**—There are not many amateurs who succeed in growing Cauliflower, mainly because they will not take the trouble that is necessary for a success. The most essential requirement is the proper soil and atmospheric conditions that do not obtain everywhere. The reason Cauliflower is grown to such success on the Gulf is because it is peculiarly adapted to a damp salty atmosphere; however, this may be overcome in this latitude by applying salt to the soil, as we have plenty of humidity in our atmosphere. Directions for growing are practically the same as for the Cabbage. Seed may be sown in hot beds or in cold frames in December, wintered over and transplanted in rows three feet apart and plants twelve to eighteen inches apart. It should be remembered that Cauliflower will not head in hot weather, and plants should be transplanted so as to bring them in to head while the weather is not so hot. The plants resist the cold to a marked degree, and it takes a pretty good frost to kill them.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

**How to Fertilize.**—Cauliflower, like the cabbage, requires high feeding and unless it is applied you will surely make a failure. The ground must be broken very deep and fertilizer broadcasted and plowed in. Make a compost of 200 lbs. each, Muriate Potash, common salt, bone meal, with a ton of well rotted stable manure or scrapings from your barn yard, allow it to ferment for two or three weeks when it will be ready to apply.

✓ **Early Snowball** (see cut)—In our experience this is the only variety that is worthy of much note. It is one of the quickest sorts to produce heads and is always of good quality, rarely having the bitter taste known in other sorts. Every plant will produce reliable heads if properly cultivated and fertilized. Pkt. 10c. and 25c.; oz., \$2.00;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$7.50; 1b., \$28.00.

## A BOOK EVERY TRUCK FARMER OUGHT TO HAVE.

Every truck farmer interested in growing either cabbage or cauliflower should be in possession of a book written by C. L. Allen on the subject of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Allied Vegetables. This book tells the plain truth about this class of vegetables. It is splendidly illustrated and nice cloth binding. We will send anyone interested a copy of this valuable work by mail, postpaid, for 50c.

Mr. C. L. Allen, the author of this work, is a man of recognized ability and authority on the subject-matter contained in this book. It reviews the history of the cabbage, taking up the parent types and puts before the reader in a very plain and explicit manner how new types of cabbage are brought out. It discusses thoroughly the class of soils most suited to cabbage growing, method of sowing seed, of growing plants and the cultivation necessary to bring about the best results. The fertilization of cabbage is considered to some extent and the influence of climatic conditions which the cabbage is known to be so susceptible of is clearly treated of. In this connection, Mr. Allen also takes up cauliflower and discusses it in the same way; and since cauliflower is not well understood by the average truck farmer, this work for the information it gives alone on this subject is certainly worth the price. Kohl-Rabi and Kale are also discussed as belonging to the same family of vegetables, and to conclude with much interesting information is given on the subject of disease and insects that are enemies to the cabbage. Clear and rational treatment is prescribed to combat such attacks. Anyone who sends for this book will not be disappointed if they will closely read its pages.



## CELERY.

**How to Grow**—If the following directions are followed there is no doubt about growing good celery. Prepare a good seed bed in early spring by forking up the soil to a depth of twelve or fifteen inches and have it moderately rich and well pulverized. Sow the seed thickly and keep well watered, allowing no weeds to make their appearance. When the plants are two or three inches high, transplant to other beds prepared in like manner and cultivate well. In the latter part of August or September these cultivated plants should be reset in rows three feet apart and four to six inches in drills. The soil for their final resting place should be made richer than the seed beds in which plants were grown. Plants grown in this manner will come very rapidly if they are worked well, and when they have about attained their full growth the bleaching process should be given. We would recommend instead of pulling the earth up to plants, to place boards along side of plants and pull the earth up against the boards to hold them in place, as a fewer percentage of plants will rot if treated in this manner than if earth be used to bleach. The best way to avoid pithy stems is the selection of standard sorts. It must be remembered that celery does better on rich, mucky land, and, where possible, select a place where there is an under strata of water near the surface. The object in bleaching celery is to get rid of the acrid taste in the green stems. Celery may be stored for winter use and bleached at the same time by digging out trenches about six inches deep and setting the stalks upright two or three inches apart and pulling up the earth to the top of the plants and covering with straw, and a light dressing of manure on the straw.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

market, will always bring the top price. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Golden Self-Blanching** (see cut).—This celebrated variety has become well known by every celery grower in the country. It comes nearer blanching itself without assistance than any variety known. It produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color, very succulent, nutty, excellent flavor, and the tenderest in construction of any variety we know. The variety blanches easily the entire stalk, and may be eaten clean up to the leaves. While it is not as good a keeper as the Giant Pascal or other sorts, it is undoubtedly the most delicious and valuable sort for the home gardener. We have handled the variety for several years and can recommend it faithfully to every one who wishes to try it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

**Golden Dwarf**—A valuable dwarf sort, very little trouble to blanch, top of bright silvery color, and heart of a beautiful golden yellow, very rich and nutty flavor, and well adapted to the South. It is a standard sort everywhere. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Mammoth White Solid**—A very large variety, possessing all the qualities of a first-class celery. This sort is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other, and is considered the standard for Southern truckers. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Giant Pascal**—A very tall, heavy variety, producing very large, thick and solid stalks of a very rich and nutty flavor. It is one of the best keepers in our whole list, and is scarcely any trouble to grow, being self-bleaching sort, requiring very little attention to fit it for market. This sort is highly spoken of by every one who has given it a trial; it originated in France, a country noted for its celery. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

## GARDEN PLANTS.

We can supply in season and in any quantities all classes of vegetable plants, such as **TOMATO, CABBAGE, EGG PLANTS, PEPPER, LETTUCE, PARSLEY, BEETS**, and in fact anything that may be safely transplanted. Our prices are very reasonable, especially where large quantities are wanted. Ask us for prices and state quantities wanted. Don't forget that besides garden plants, we can supply all kinds of potted Flowering Plants. See our list on pages 62, 63 and 64.



## COLLARDS.

**How to Grow**—Collards may be grown the same as cabbage, only it is not necessary to start the plants so soon as they are not really good until frosted on in the fall of the year. The seed may be sown in early spring or as late as July in a seed bed, care being taken not to have the plants too thick to avoid being spindling. The plants do not require much attention until time to transplant to permanent ground. The rows should be three to four feet apart and the soil should be very rich. Plant in drills two feet apart.

The Collard should be worked often, the same as cabbage, and in order for them to stand a severe winter working should continue at intervals through the entire winter. The reason collards do not survive the winter is because you stop working them.

**How to Fertilize**—The Collard should be fertilized the same as cabbage. See under heading cabbage.

**Southern or Georgia**—The standard sort with every one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Blue Stem**—A tall, blue legged sort, and the hardest variety on the list. After being frosted on makes an elegant dish of greens. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

**Georgia Cabbage Collards**—This variety of collard is known by a great many Southern farmers as a winter cabbage. It makes a very short stem and about the time the first frost comes on begins to head and forms quite a good size head which remains in a firm condition for a long time, and in eating qualities is not excelled by the Winter Savoy. It is way ahead of any other collard. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb., \$1.00.

**Georgia Whitehead**—It is by far the best native variety on the list, forming a white, bunchy head which cooks very tender, and is of a very rich and delicate flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

## CORN.

This is one of our specialties—the handling of choice seed corn. We grow our own seed stock in different parts of the United States, where the conditions seem best for producing a perfect type. Corn that we recommend as early sorts to be planted for early roasting ears, we grow as far North as possible, just so we can get the variety matured. We are in position to supply large white field varieties that will mature in the South within 60 days after planting. Some farmers are skeptical on the subject of seed corn, presuming that no variety is suitable for main crop except local or native corn. Now we have made practical experiments with large field varieties grown as far North as Canada, and have found that such varieties will not only produce as large an ear, but even larger than that where the seed stock was grown, and the stalks themselves will grow taller. After a good many experiments in Alabama, we are forced to the conclusion that it would pay every farmer who grows corn even in a small way to buy his seed every year, and we would advise him to buy stock that is known to be grown in the extreme North. In certain sections of the United States corn is compelled to mature in 65 to 75 days in order to make at all. In such sections varieties will, of course, adapt themselves to the surroundings and form the habit of reproducing themselves very quickly. Now, when seed are brought from such sections they will prove very early in the South the first season, but after the variety has been in the South one or two years it will become later and later each season until finally it will be no earlier than our native Southern corn. Now it is rarely the case that a Southern farmer meets with a failure in a corn crop, providing an extra early variety is planted, and of course gotten in the ground in time, or rather very early spring, the object being to mature the corn before the most severe hot, dry weather comes on. It is a proven fact in Alabama that where corn, even ordinary varieties, is planted in very early spring, as a general thing a fair crop is the result. Of course, there are some exceptions, so you can see where these extra early varieties were used the chances for making a corn crop would be extra good. ~~Don't~~ Don't plant the sweet varieties until the ground is warm and weather favorable, as the germ is very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf both its foliage and grain.

**How to Fertilize**—Corn, unlike some vegetation, requires a liberal feeding of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, which is best obtained in good stable manure that has not been exposed too long to rains and outdoor weather. A compost made with scrapings from your barnyard, with the addition of cotton seed meal, bone meal and a small quantity of Kainit, makes one of the most valuable fertilizers for Corn.

**SUGAR VARIETIES**—**Mammoth Sugar Corn**—This variety is both larger and earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. The stalks will produce perfect ears of immense size, having from twelve to sixteen rows of large plump grains, and very long, the cob being very small. It is largely grown around Birmingham and perfects itself well. We have some customers who will plant nothing else. You should not plant it until the ground is thoroughly warm, as its germination is very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf its growth in both foliage and grain. This variety has been well tried around Birmingham. Why not by you? Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

**Early Cory**—The earliest sweet variety known, producing small ears, but well filled out to the extreme end, and well covered with its husk. The germ of this variety is much harder than any other sort, and can be planted much earlier. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.00.

**Stowell's Evergreen**—This is one of the most largely planted of any of the sugar varieties. It is a general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. It is very productive, the ears of large size, grains very deep and sugary, and remain in edible condition for a long time. If you secure the genuine seed, you will be sure to raise a fine crop of sugar corn. The seed offered by us is selected and of the highest standard. Don't plant until weather is warm. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

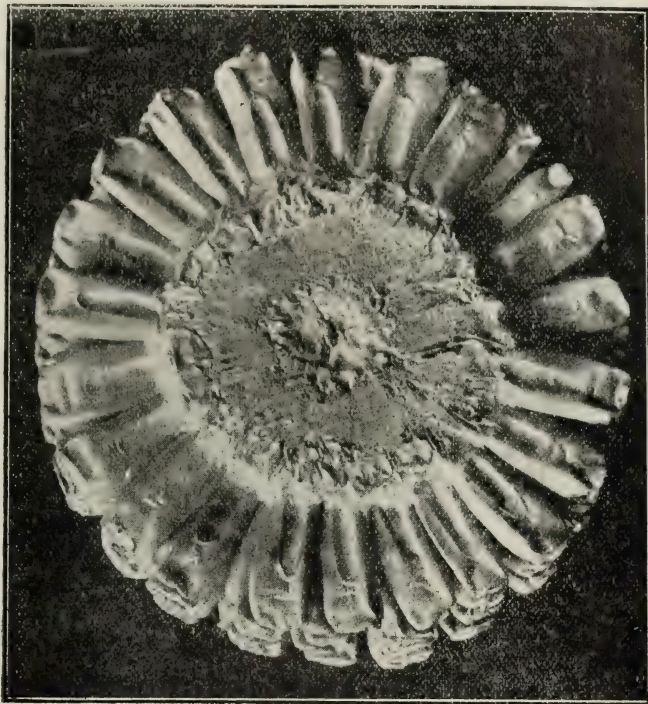
**Country Gentleman**—A new variety of sweet corn lately introduced, of superior eating qualities, producing ears of fair size and long, slim grains, which are thickly netted on small cob, without being in rows. The germ is very sensitive and small, and requires high cultivation to perfect it. Its great merit is its delicious flavor, surpassing any sort we know of. Supplied only shelled. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.



# GARDEN AND FIELD CORN.

(NOT SUGAR.)

**Higdon's Mammoth Gourd Seed** (see cut)—The cut here represented is an actual photograph of the finest corn we have ever seen. The grains average to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in length, and to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad, twenty-two rows to the ear, diameter of cob,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 inches; diameter of average ear, 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length, 9 to 11 inches. We have never seen such uniform wonderful sizes in any corn. Sixty to seventy-five ears will shell out a bushel of corn. This corn was propagated by Col. E. L. Higdon, of Birmingham, who has been selecting and improving this variety for several years, and offers it now for the second time, in limited quantities to Alabama farmers. We hope everyone interested in field corn will send for a small quantity, at least to get in the seed of the most wonderful corn we have ever seen. Col. Higdon has made as high as 90 bushels to the acre on upland of this variety. Price of seed: Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; peck, \$1.75; bu., \$6.00. If ordered by mail add 15c per quart for postage.



HIGDON'S MAMMOTH GOURD SEED.

**White's Surprise or Extra Early Pearl**—An excellent variety in the South for roasting ears, almost as early as Adams' and makes a fine large ear, filling well out to end of the ear. Parties who object to the smallness of Adams' early will do well to plant this sort. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Adams' Extra Early**—A very small, quick growing sort, the very earliest variety known, but unless soil is rich and season favorable will not amount to anything. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

**Adams' Early**—This Corn is a larger variety of Adams' than the extra early, and much better suited to the South. On good land it grows to fairly good size, and on account of earliness is very profitable for an extra early crop of green corn for market. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.75.

**Snow Flake**—A very large field corn, much used for green corn or roasting ears for early market. Not much else is planted in the Birmingham district by gardeners. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

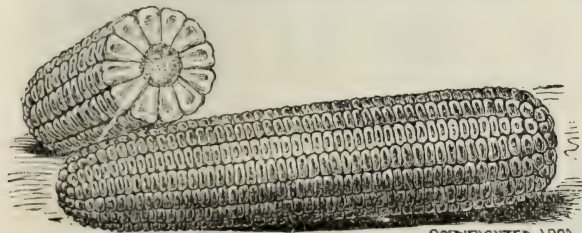
**White Dent**—A splendid white field corn, good yielder and much earlier than native Southern corn. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

**Blount's White Prolific**—A fine eight-rowed white prolific corn, often 3 or 4 ears to stalk, ears only medium size, but the variety being so prolific makes it profitable to grow. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

**Hickory King**—An extra large broad flat grain sort, cob exceedingly small, and produces meal of the finest quality. The only possible objection to the variety is that unless ground is very rich ears will be small. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**St. Charles**—An extraordinary fine field corn; grain of medium size and good length, cob red, of average size, and ears of extra length and well filled out. No one can make a mistake in planting his main crop in this. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

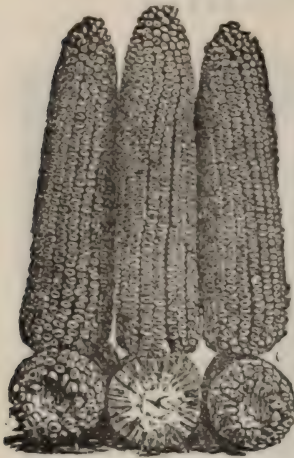
**Owens' Red Cob** (see cut)—An extra large sort, grain long, broad and evenly lined on large red cob. The ears are long



OWEN'S RED COB.

and average in size larger than any other variety on our list except Higdon's Mammoth Gourd Seed. The variety is not only early but distinct, and no better sort can be planted for general crop. Farmers in the South would do well to improve their corn by ordering enough of this variety to plant their entire corn crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.





GOLDEN DENT CORN.

**Early Golden Dent** (see cut).—The true early Golden Dent Corn has a small or medium size grain of bright golden color, with a distinct dent at the crown of the grain. The cob is red and of good size. The ear is large and of fine appearance. The variety is very early, prolific and reliable always for a good crop. We have known this corn to mature in the latitude of Birmingham planted as late as July 10th and make fifty and sixty bushels to the acre. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Large Grain Golden Dent**—This variety is a true Dent corn and not unlike the early Golden Dent in qualities, but the grain is much larger and at least two to three weeks later in maturing. Parties ordering Golden Dent should be careful to specify what they want. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Golden Beauty**—A large yellow, broad, flat, round grain sort, very showy and a fine corn for a field crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Leaming**—A distinct yellow variety, producing large ears, grain long and good size, and while not so early as Golden Dent, stands drought well and is valuable for main cropper. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

## CRESS.

**Culture**—Cress, or pepper grass, as it is sometimes called, makes one of the most delicious spring salads imaginable. Sow the same as turnips, in drills or broadcast. The flavor is very delicate, fine for seasoning, and is used largely for ornamenting tables and dressing dishes, etc. The plant should not be confused with the Water Cress, being an entirely different plant, and having different habits.

**Extra Curled Cress**—The best variety to plant for salad, a vigorous grower, and may be cut several times in a season. The leaves are very curly, tender, crisp, and of the most excellent flavor; makes a fine dish of salad when young. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

## WATER CRESS.

**Culture**—This is an aquatic plant, and can only be grown successfully in a marshy place, where there is plenty of water. It is a perennial in growth, and when once established will last forever, and bear an abundant crop of excellent salad each season. It is largely used by restaurants and hotels for dressing tables, etc. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

## CUCUMBERS.

**How to Grow**—This well known vegetable has been in cultivation over three thousand years, and is supposed to have been first cultivated in India. The cucumber may be planted at various times from December in hot-beds or pits to first of September. The market gardener who is desirous of obtaining very early fruit usually transplants from pots. They usually plant the seed in some container, with no bottom, so they may be transplanted in open ground when weather becomes warm enough, without disturbing the root, by slipping the ball of earth through the container into the ground. An old tomato can that has been unsoldered is a good thing to start the plant in. It is almost impossible to transplant the plants in any other manner, as they are very tender, and if the root is disturbed much the plant will die. The Cucumber succeeds best on a loose, deep soil, which has been made very rich with well rotted manure. After the vines begin to run they had best not be disturbed, as handling the vines causes them to fruit poorly. It is not every blossom that produces fruit; only the female blossoms yield fruit, and they are made to yield by contact with the pollen from the male flowers. Care should be taken to disturb the vines as little as possible when gathering the fruit. Another peculiar fact about cucumbers is that old seed mature quicker than fresh seed, are shorter jointed and consequently more prolific. The proper distance for cucumbers in hills is about four feet each way and not over two vines to the hill.

**Caution**—Keep the vines well picked of its fruit whether wanted for use or not. If allowed to remain they will check the growth of the vines and cause them to stop bearing.

**How to Fertilize**—The best fertilizer for cucumbers is nitrate of soda, with an addition of a little kainit to the compost, but care must be taken not to put too much under a hill. It is best to broadcast, as the vines are easily fired, especially in warm weather. Leaf mould may be used under the vines without fear of firing, or old sawdust, as both retain moisture well—which is very necessary to the cucumber.

**Perfection Early White Spine** (see cut).—This is one of the most popular varieties grown. Being earlier than any of the larger sorts, makes



PERFECTION WHITE SPINE.

Don't forget that we are Headquarters for Fertilizers. Write us for Prices.



JAPANESE  
CLIMBING.

it a great favorite to grow for shipping. It also possesses the excellent quality of remaining in eatable condition longer than any other, does not turn yellow soon like some others, and is used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and exceedingly prolific, and bears fruit of the largest size, which is very solid, of delicious flavor, and unexcelled as a shipping variety. The fruit is very handsome, straight, and of a beautiful greenish white color, and cannot be recommended too highly. This variety should not be confounded with the ordinary White Spine, as it is much superior, both in size and edible qualities. Secure the genuine seed from us, and you will be highly pleased. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Jersey Pickle**—This is very much like the Chicago Pickle, differing only in being much later and bearing until killed by late frosts. It is very largely cultivated in New Jersey by those who prepare pickles for general market. It is very productive and remains green longer after pickling than any other variety. It has been sold by us in Birmingham for several years, and always gives entire satisfaction. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Japanese Climbing** (see cut).—Fruit of medium size, well formed, dark green color; flesh very thick and of excellent quality; may be grown as an ordinary cucumber, or will climb pole or trellis readily as beans. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

**London Long Green**—This is one of the standard varieties of cucumbers, producing long, green fruit of good size. It is one of the latest varieties grown, and is very largely cultivated for pickling. Several of our most prominent gardeners will not plant anything else. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Long Green Cucumber**—We annually sell more pounds of seed of this celebrated variety than all the rest put together. This is the best indication of its many merits. It is one of the longest varieties sold by us. It ordinarily attains the length of twelve inches, but rare specimens have been grown measuring two feet in length. It is unequaled as a late variety, very hardy, and if vines are kept well picked will continue to bear until very late in fall. The fruit is very tender and crisp, and cannot be surpassed by any variety for productiveness and profit. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Early Frame**—One of the most vigorous growers on the list, vines run profusely, and may be trained on frame work. It is a very early, short, green sort, a hardy germinator and very desirable for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Chicago Pickle** (see cut).—This is a celebrated small, green pickling variety, which is largely grown throughout the United States for both market and pickling. It is very hardy, prolific, and of a beautiful dark green color. It is earlier than the Long Green or Jersey Pickle, and more productive. It is pronounced by growers to be a perfect pickling variety in every respect. It has been tried in Alabama and found to be par excellence. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Gherkin**—A variety of cucumber, small uniform size, grown exclusively for pickles. The fruit is small, oval shape, covered with spines, having the appearance of a burr. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

**Early Cluster**—This is one of the standard early varieties, very prolific, the only sort bearing its fruit in clusters. The fruit is short, of dark green color, excellent flavor and very few seed, which are very plump, and more certain of germination than the large kinds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Thorburn's Everbearing**—A small, dark green sort, and the most productive variety ever introduced. The vines will blossom and keep on bearing until killed by frost. The flesh is very

compact, containing very few seeds, making it a valuable sort for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Improved Early White Spine** (see cut).—This is the standard early large sort, very hardy, the smoothest and finest variety for slicing. The fruit is very tender and delicious, a very rapid grower, and will get large enough for market sooner than any other sort. Our strain of this variety will be found very large, smooth and of excellent quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**NOTE.**—If you are a farmer and interested in grass and forage culture, you should read carefully that part of this catalogue which treats on that subject. It is the most authentic information ever published for the South.

If You  
Buy Seed  
in Quantity  
Write Us for  
Special Prices



CHICAGO PICKLE.

IMPR'D EARLY  
WHITE SPINE.



## EGG PLANT.

**HOW TO GROW.**—For early use sow in well prepared hot-bed early in spring, and keep the beds well moist by watering, and keep well protected from the cold, as the plants are very sensitive to cold, which will dwarf them in growth and fruit. Let the plants remain in the hot-bed until all danger of frost is over, and then transplant in rows two feet apart and about twenty inches in drills. Egg plants to be salable must be of a beautiful dark purple, and handsome form.



LARGE THORNTLESS EGG PLANT.



IMP'D NEW YORK PURPLE.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—The best fertilizer for Egg Plant is a well rotted compost of good stable manure mixed with two or three hundred pounds of kainit to the ton. The object of the kainit is not only to supply potash, but is a first rate thing to prevent blight and kill insects that are such enemies to the plants.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—We test all of our Egg Plant seed before we offer it to our customers, and while we do not guarantee the germination of any seed, we know positively that they have germinated freely under our own tests.

**Improved New York Purple** (see cut)—It is the leading market variety, of large size, deep skin and of a beautiful dark purple. This variety is much hardier and surer to bear than the other. Our seed of this famous variety is extra selected stock, and will be found of the highest standard. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

**Improved Large Thornless** (see cut)—This is one of the finest varieties ever produced. It not only grows to a huge size, but is earlier and more productive than any other variety, and is absolutely thornless.

The fruit is very large, beautifully shaped, and of a rich, glossy dark purple. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

## ENDIVE.

**HOW TO GROW.**—Sow in the spring as soon as all danger of frost is over, and repeat the sowings until the first of October. Sow in drills, and thin to six or eight inch apart. When the leaves are about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, or cover them up with a pot of some kind. For a winter crop plant in frames the same as Lettuce, and cultivate alike.

**White Curled Endive** (see cut)—One of the most beautiful varieties grown. The mid rib is yellow and the leaves almost pure white; fine for garnishing or eating. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

**Green Curled Endive**—The hardiest variety of them all, standing outdoors most all winter. The leaves are a beautiful dark green, very crisp and tender; will blanch pure white in center. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.



WHITE CURLED ENDIVE.

## KOHL-RABI.

**HOW TO GROW.**—For an early or late crop it should be cultivated the same as cabbage. It is an exceedingly delicious vegetable, and will always find ready sale. The vegetable is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above the ground by the expansion of the stem. The bulb should be used while young and tender, as age detracts from its good qualities.

**Early White Vienna**—This is the best variety for table use. It is very early, a rapid grower, and produces a good-sized bulb of light green color, which is exceedingly tender and delicious. It is the only variety that deserves special mention, and is the only one catalogued by us. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$1.75.

## KALE.

**HOW TO GROW.**—A variety of plant belonging to the cabbage family producing one of the most delicious salads grown. The seeds may be sown at any time of the year you can sow turnips, but should always be drilled to grow successfully. It is a very hardy plant, and fall sowings, if made early enough to obtain good growth before cold weather begins, will stand all winter in the South, and be much improved in flavor after being frosted on. It is also a valuable spring green, stands the hot sun well and will not go to seed as early as mustard or spinach. All the varieties we offer have been handled by us for years, and will be found well suited to the South.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—Kale, belonging to the same family as the cabbage, may be fertilized in the same manner.



✓ **Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale** (see cut)—A very dwarf early sort, a vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves, and spreading largely. This variety will stand outdoors all winter, and affords one of the finest salads for winter use, than anything you can grow. You can try all the sorts you ever saw catalogued, none will beat this one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Green Curled Scotch**—A standard variety for both spring and fall sowings, a very hardy sort, growing very large, but is not so curly a variety as the dwarf sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Dwarf German Kale**—This variety is the smallest, and also one of the hardiest of the Kale family. It is a great spreader, exceedingly dwarf in habit, rarely attaining a greater height than six inches. It is very much like the Dwarf Curled Scotch, differing only in size. It is very tender and delicious, and a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE.

## LEEK.

**HOW TO GROW**—The seed should be sown early in hot-bed, if you have one; if not, sow in a seed-bed in some sheltered place, if possible. When the plants are about six inches long, transplant them in drills, six inches deep, with very rich soil at the bottom. Fill in the trenches as the plants begin to grow, and keep pulling up the dirt as the plants advance. By this method you will soon have large, fine, well-blanching leek for table or market use. The plant is hardy, and can be kept all winter if stored in a pit with damp sand around the roots. Besides being a delicate vegetable for seasoning, it is equally good sliced and cooked the same as peas.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER**—The leek requires very deep, strong soil fertilized broad-cast, with coarse stable manure.

✓ **Godden's Mammoth Leek**—One of the largest and finest leeks grown; very early, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Improved Large London Flag**—This is the standard variety for the South. It is a very large variety, vigorous and well adapted for market gardeners. It has very broad leaves growing on both sides, blanches well and is unequalled in general merits. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

## LETTUCE.

**HOW TO GROW**—If you are prepared with hot-beds, Lettuce may be grown at any time or month in the year by selecting forcing varieties that will form heads under glass. It may be grown out of doors in the South from early spring until frost. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow the seed in a bed of rich earth, and when plants grow off, transplant in rows about two feet apart and about six inches in drill, and cultivate like cabbage. The soil should be rich, and its growth pushed, in order to produce crisp, tender heads. It should not be sown on a bed thickly and allowed to remain and grow up



EARLY DUTCH BUTTER.

spindling and become tough, go to seed early and die out entirely.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER**—Lettuce in order to be good must be grown quickly and there is no danger of fertilizing too heavy. The best fertilizer is a mixture of nitrate soda, bone meal, scrapings from your lot.

**NOTE**—Every particle of Lettuce seed sent out by us has been thoroughly tested as to germination, and will certainly grow if given proper attention. This seed, however, often mildews from too much damp in the soil, which causes many failures, when it is no fault of the seed.

✓ **Early Dutch Butter** (see cut)—One of the best all-round Lettuce we know of, and is grown successfully in either hot beds, cold frames or open ground. It is a sure header under glass, and unexcelled in eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



GODDEN'S EARLY CABBAGE OR BUTTER LETTUCE.

(See description next page)



✓ **Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce**—A large, solid, heading variety, suitable for outdoor culture, standing the hot sun well, without going to seed early. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Early Hanson**—A large, early sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender, and almost white. It does very well under glass, if given distance, but succeeds better out doors on account of its size and rank growth. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Ice Head**—Beautiful showy sort, producing good sized heads, very crisp, tender and almost white. A fine sort for either outdoor or hotbed culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Godden's Early Cabbage or Butter Lettuce** (see cut)—An absolutely perfect lettuce for outdoor crop, producing the largest and solidest head of any sort known. It is an extremely hardy variety, a very rank and rapid grower, and will produce heads, under proper cultivation, as large as a good-sized cabbage. This sort should be given at least eight inches in drills, and cultivated often and deep to force its growth. The head will bleach white and be very crisp and tender, and quality much sought after by truckers. We do not recommend this variety for hotbeds or cold frames, as its growth is entirely too rank, but for outdoor culture it cannot be excelled. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **White Seeded Forcing**—A very quick growing sort, fine for hotbeds; a good header, leaves white, tender, very crisp, and of excellent eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Early Cabbage Lettuce**—The standard large heading sort for outdoor culture, well adapted to the South, standing the hot sun well, and remaining in eatable condition longer than any other sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Royal Cabbage Lettuce**—Another large, hardy sort for outdoor culture, makes large head of good qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Godden's Black Seed Forcing** (see cut)—One of the finest sorts for hotbed culture we know of. This variety is extremely hardy, a quick grower, producing almost round, solid heads, inside leaves white, crisp, very tender and of the most delicate flavor. It is always the first hotbed lettuce on the Birmingham market. It succeeds well under glass, growing stocky and never fails to head. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Denver Market**—A comparatively new sort, but has shown great merit for both forcing and outdoor culture. This variety produces good size heads, and of beautiful appearance, leaves being somewhat blistered like the Savoy Spinach or Cabbage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Iceberg Lettuce** (see cut)—The most beautiful lettuce grown, forming good sized heads, which are exceedingly tender and of delicious flavor. The leaves bear the appearance of being covered with numerous icicles, making it very showy and salable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Hubbard Market**—A large headed sort, making few surplus leaves, head very white and crisp. Used largely for cold frames and outdoor culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Trocadero**—A new French variety, largely used in the South for Northern markets. Leaves are of very light green color, forming quickly a very compact head, very profitable for forcing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Tennis Ball**—A fine lettuce for hotbeds, producing small, compact heads of excellent qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Big Boston** (see cut)—It is a sure header, and makes very few outer leaves, and may be grown for market against any of the very early sorts, and will produce much larger heads. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Early Prize Head**—One of the best sorts for the South, standing the hot sun well, and remains in eatable condition a long time, and does not shoot up to seed.

The leaves are tinged with bronze, making it a very showy and salable variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

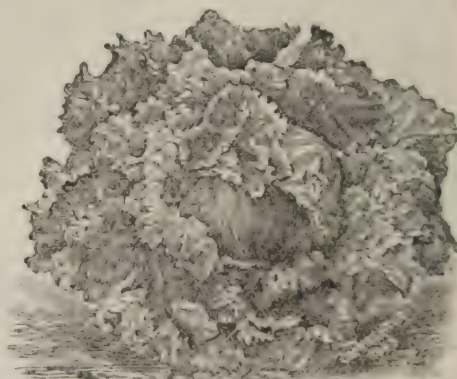
✓ **Salamander Lettuce** (see cut)—The best variety for summer use we know of. Makes a good sized head and will stand more heat and remain longer without going to seed than any other sort. This variety is also used for forcing, being very hardy and requiring extreme weather to kill it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Large Yellow Market**—This is a new, large, heading cabbage variety of beautiful golden yellow color, and of the best eating qualities. It is very

hardy, standing the hot sun well, and is a good sort for outdoor culture. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



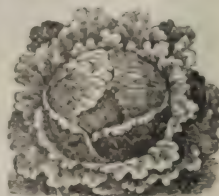
GODDEN'S BLACK  
SEEDED FORCING.



ICEBERG LETTUCE.



BIG BOSTON.



SALAMANDER.

**Do You Plant a Large Crop of Melons? If so, Write for Special Prices.**



# MUSKMELON, OR CANTALOUPE.

How to Grow—The Cantaloupe does better on sod ground,

that is, soil where there has been a crop of clover or rye plowed under the latter part of winter or early spring. The reason for this is the soil is always loose where a sod has been plowed under, and the roots can better distribute themselves. For a success in this latitude the seed should be planted about the same time you plant corn, or when the apple is in bloom. The hills should be about four and a-half feet apart each way. Two shovelful of old, well rotted manure may be used to each hill. From four to a-half dozen seeds should be planted in each hill, and when started thin to a single plant—don't even leave two. All melons thrive better on loose, deep soil, containing considerable sand. The most important thing in growing cantaloupes in the work you give them. They should be plowed deep, especially the last plowing.

It is often the case that a field of Cantaloupes will appear badly mixed, but this is not an indication every time that the seeds are at fault. You will notice in a good cropping year that no sports make their appearance. The causes of this are numerous—climatic changes, too much rain, too dry, or some blight or fungus growth.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER**—Most any fertilizer is good for the cantaloupe, providing it possesses none of the heating or firing qualities. Fresh manure is positively injurious. Leaf mould is one of the best things, but usually needs to be composted with a little potash or kainit, especially if it is to be applied to sandy soil. Kainit is also useful on account of it being an insecticide, and will help largely to drive off the worms.

**NOTE HOW TO AVOID WORMS**—Some of our experienced growers of melons use the following method to avoid the worm: Take the common tarred paper used for roofing purposes, cut up into small pieces, and place under the melon, tarred side down, when it is about half grown. This method is claimed to be absolute proof against the worm. Other parties wrap the melon, when it is about half grown, with common newspaper, with good results. The best plan, though, is to select varieties that the worms do not bother.

**Acme or Baltimore Market**—A large, half long variety, pointed at the ends, thickly netted, deeply ribbed and of uniform size. The flesh is a rich green, very sweet and sugary, and of delicious odor. It is a good shipping sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Pine Apple**—A fine flavored variety, having the taste and odor of the pine apple. The flesh is very thick, of yellowish green color, and is very sweet and juicy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Montreal Market**—The largest cantaloupe on the list, often growing to twelve pounds in weight. The melon is almost round, and flesh is very thick and of excellent quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Rocky Ford**—A fine oval-shaped sort, finely netted, slightly ribbed, small but uniform in size, flesh green and cream color, and of the most excellent flavor. The most popular sort with hotels everywhere. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Netted Gem**—A small oval shaped melon, very early and possessing all the merits of the Rocky Ford. In fact there is no material difference in the two. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

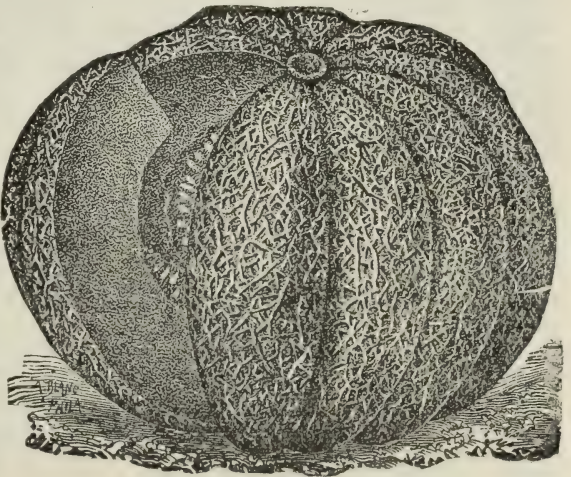
**Netted Beauty**—A small early green-fleshed sort, very sweet, firm, small cavity and remains in eatable condition longer than any other. It is a fine shipper and a prime variety in the East. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Osage or Miller's Cream**—A beautiful globe-shaped variety, of medium size, dark green color, thickly netted and regularly ribbed. The flesh is of rich, cream color, and delicious, sweet, aromatic taste. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**New Early Hackensack** (see cut)—One of the prettiest shaped melons on the market, averaging from five to ten pounds in weight, thickly netted, beautifully ribbed, outer rind tough, green, and one of the best shipping sorts on the list. The flesh is of light pink color, very firm and exceedingly sweet and juicy. It is one of the earliest sorts, and we could not recommend a better one for market or shipping. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**The Banquet**—An almost absolutely worm proof variety. We cannot account for this peculiarity, but it is nevertheless a fact that worms seldom ever attack this variety. It is almost perfectly round in shape, is not ribbed like most varieties, but is completely covered with a dense beautiful netting, making it an exceptionally handsome variety. The flesh is uniformly deep, of a light green color, and of rich, sweet flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**The Klondyke** (see cut)—This is one of the most popular melons on our market. We have given the variety its name because it is so popular, and the local truckers have come to know it as a variety peculiar to our city. It is a medium size sort, thickly netted, only slightly ribbed, and flesh of a beautiful Nile green, very fragrant, granular, melting and sweet to the very rind. The variety is a distinct type and remarkable for its uniformity in size and shape, and is never bothered with worms to any great extent. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



NEW EARLY HACKENSACK.



THE KLONDYKE.





WASHINGTON MARKET.

and tough and does not rot easily. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

✓ **Netted Green Citron**—A dark green sort, exceedingly prolific, very early, flesh of pale green color and very sweet. The fruit is round and flattened at the end and will prove satisfactory to any one who tries it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Jenny Lind**—An extra early, small green variety, very prolific, hardy and of the finest flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Emerald Gem Melon** (see cut).—One of the most popular melons in the Birmingham market, because the worms do not bother it as much as the netted ribbed sorts. The fruit is of good size, very smooth, and of deep, emerald green color. The flesh is of a rich salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extreme thin rind, and is very sweet and rich of flavor. The vine is very hardy and prolific, and grows to perfection in the South. The melon follows the extra early sorts in ripening, and lasts longer than most any other variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

✓ **Bay View**—A very large, half long variety, resembling the old-fashioned musk-melon, but much sweeter and of better flavor. It is a netted sort, ribbed, tough rind, and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

✓ **Improved Large Green Nutmeg**—The great main crop variety. Vines vigorous, hardy, and the greatest bearers of any of the main crop sorts. Fruit large, covered with coarse nettings, ribs large and deep, flesh thick and of the finest flavor. The fruits are free from disease and end-rot, so common in other sorts. Fruit large and showy, and always command best prices on the market. The vines bear longer and heavier crops than any of the main crop varieties. As many as eight melons, averaging twelve pounds, have been picked from one single vine. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **McCotter's Pride**—A very large round melon, slightly ribbed, dark green color, flesh very thick yellow, sweet and fine flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Perfection Yellow Flesh**—This, the best of all the yellow-fleshed melons, still holds its place as the best, in spite of all the blow and claims that are made for newer sorts. Perfection is the best yellow-flesh melon in cultivation. It is nearly round and of good size. The color of the skin is dark green, with fine silver netting; the color of the flesh is rich orange. The melon is nearly all flesh, the interior opening being very small, scarcely room to accommodate the seed. The flavor is unexcelled by any variety grown. One of the great features of this melon is that the fruits are almost uniform in size and shape, no bad or ill-formed specimens, and is free from end-rot. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Tip Top**—A thick yellow flesh sort, of good size, of first-class quality. When weather is not too wet this variety makes a fine market sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Washington Market Melon** (see cut).—It is very flat, deep-ribbed and thickly netted sort; the skin is green, rough and flesh of rich, creamy yellow color, nutty, granulated, juicy and sweet as sugar. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Netted Nutmeg Melon**—A standard, early small sort, very prolific, skin dark green, ribbed, thickly netted, flesh of light green color, very sweet and delicious. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Paul Rose**—An oblong, ribbed sort of medium size, flesh salmon pink and very sweet, meat is very thick and seed cavity unusually small. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Hackensack or Turk's Cap**—This is a standard, large variety, oval shaped, flattened at the ends. Thickly netted and regularly ribbed. The flesh is light green, very sugary and of excellent flavor. The greatest merit of this melon is its keeping and shipping quality, the rind being hard



EMERALD GEM.

Birmingham is a fine market for Cantaloupes.



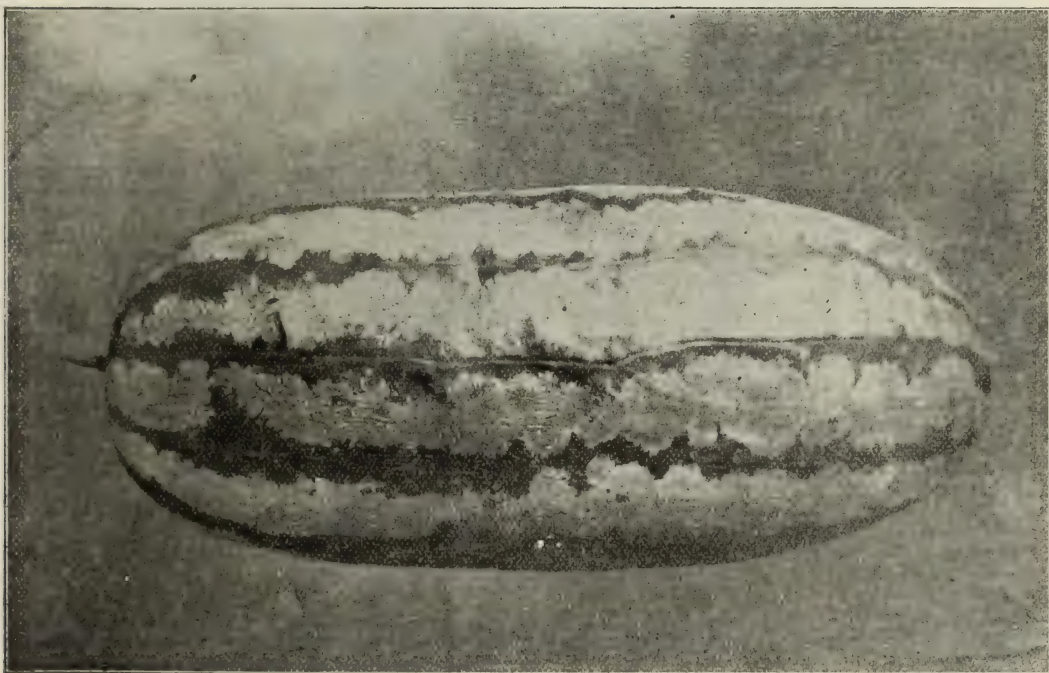
## MELONS (Water).

**How to Grow**—Watermelons, as most everyone knows in this country, thrive best in a deep, sandy loam that has a subsoil of black, rich earth. Still average upland can be made to produce good melons if the ground be sown down in the fall with clover or rye and plowed under in the early spring, the sod not only fertilizing the soil, but aerates it and keeps it loose so the roots can reach the moisture. The hills should be made about ten feet apart each way and at least a half dozen seed to each hill covered lightly, and when well started should be thinned to one vine alone. About half bushel well rotted stable manure may be tramped in each hill and covered with soil, but if fresh manure be used it should always be broadcast. In fact, if you are well supplied with manure it is safer to broadcast, as too much manure under hill causes the vines to fire badly, especially in dry weather.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—The best fertilizer for melons is a crop of crimson clover plowed under in the spring, or any kind of sod will answer. When melons are put on sandy land it is best to use kainit in connection with well-rotted stable manure, as most all sandy lands need more or less potash. If manure be used under melons, it must be well rotted and past the age of heating.

**Jumbo.**—A fine market variety on account of its size. The meat is very red, tender, brash, and very sweet. The seed is white, with black streak around the edge, resembling the Rattlesnake somewhat, only larger. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Augusta Rattlesnake Melon** (see cut).—The cut here presented of this melon is from an actual photograph of the true Rattlesnake, known as the Augusta Rattlesnake Melon. This picture gives you a



AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE MELON.

better description than we could write, and no one will be disappointed at the outcome of a crop of melons from this sort. There are several types of Rattlesnake melons on the market, most of which not only produce very small fruit, but are more or less mixed with other varieties, and have the appearance of being run out. This type of Rattlesnake has somewhat larger seeds than other types, and always have the two distinct black ears or eyes. The greatest merits of this melon are its thin tough rind, making it a desirable sort for shipping, evenness of ripening, never hollow, flesh a rich red, tender, juicy, and contains more meat to the same gross weight than any sort we know of. Another desirable feature, it is almost as early as the very extra earlies, and, possessing so much better qualities, makes it decidedly the most profitable melon for early market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

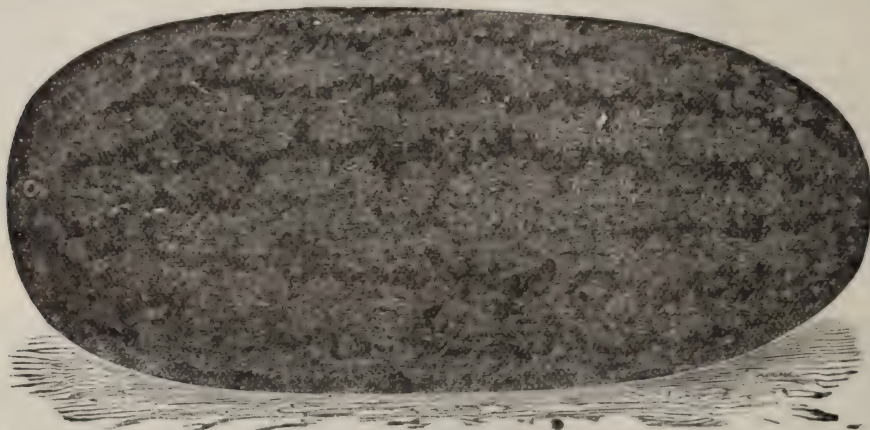
**Blue Gem**—This variety in appearance resembles the Kolb Gem somewhat, only it is of a darker green, almost blue, and the stripe is not so decided. In quality it is far superior to the Kolb Gem. The flesh is a fine scarlet, ripens thoroughly throughout without the presence of hard spots, brittle and very sugary. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



✓ **Monte Cristo**—A very fine sort for home market. Vines are vigorous, very productive, fruit of medium size; oval; color, dark green. The flesh is a rich red and remarkably sweet and tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Iron Clad**—A beautiful melon of oblong shape, regularly striped with light green, rind very hard and tough, flesh scarlet, very firm, making it a fine sort for shipping. This melon, while not so prolific as some other sorts, always attains a large size. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Boss**—A vigorous, early, prolific sort, of dark, green color, medium size, long, very thin rind, flesh red, sweet and very juicy. Seed is small, plump and dark. A fine sort for market, but not recommended for a shipper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



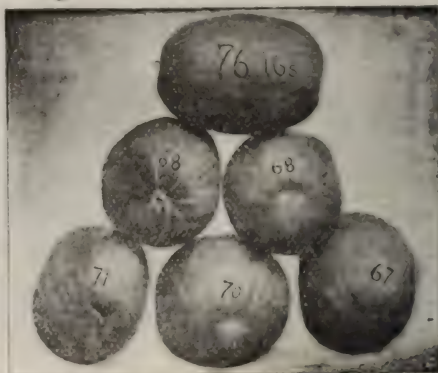
FLORIDA FAVORITE MELON.

✓ **Florida Favorite** (see cut)—A large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with light green, very early and exceedingly prolific. The rind is of medium thickness, very hard and tough, making it an excellent sort for shipping. The flesh is of light red color, very brash, never stringy, and sweet and juicy. The seed is very small, white cream color. This variety is admirably adapted to the South, standing the extreme hot weather without injuring its eating qualities. It is largely grown in Jefferson county by our melon growers for the Birmingham market, and always commands a better price than the average sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **The Triumph Melon**—This melon was first brought to our attention in '96, and made a favorable impression, and our investigation of it convinces us that it is one of the most desirable sorts in cultivation. The greatest recommendation we can give the melon is its enormous size as well as its good eating qualities. It is a cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb Gem, has the fine, handsome appearance of the former, and the shipping qualities of the latter. The flesh is of a rich red, very firm, never breaking down around its seed, never hollow or stringy, but melting, juicy and sweet. The seed are black and very hardy of germination, rind very dark—almost black, of medium thickness and very tough. We had one specimen on exhibition the past season weighing 73 pounds, but they can be grown even larger than that on rich, sandy bottom subsoil land. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Kolb's Gem**—An old favorite in the South, and will remain so on account of its size, earliness, prolificness and shipping qualities. The melon is beautifully formed, of dark green color, regularly striped with a lighter shade, rind medium thick and very tough. Flesh bright red, very firm, sometimes a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Will keep longer than any sort and stands more rough handling. The seed is dark gray. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

✓ **The Jones Melon**—This popular variety originated in Georgia, where it has been grown extensively for some time for shipment to Northern markets. It is a true Southern melon, well adapted to this climate, and our seed stock of this sort is taken from select melons, grown especially for us in Southeast Alabama and Southern Georgia. The true strain of this melon is very large, and solid olive green color, slightly ribbed, rind thick and firm, making a fine shipping sort. Flesh is bright red, very tender, crisp, and very sweet and juicy. The melon is a rapid grower, and the entire crop will average more weight than any other sort. We have seen many specimens of this variety grown in "Possum Valley," near Birmingham, weighing fifty to sixty pounds. The seed is large, creamy white, with stripe of black around the edge. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

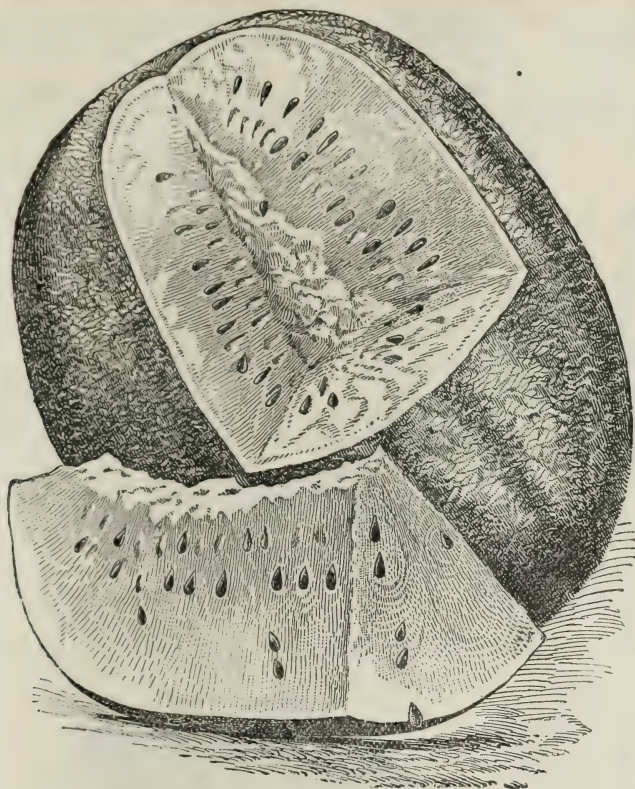


TRIUMPH.

**Don't forget that we deliver small seeds at catalogue prices.**



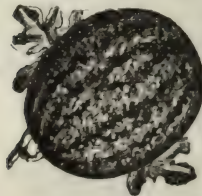
✓ **Kleckley Sweet**—One of the best melons for home use, but we don't consider it valuable as a shipper for the reason that it is too small. The rind is a dark emerald green, fruit medium long, flesh a rich scarlet, seeds small white, eating quality simply cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



SWEET HEART MELON.

for the South, and largely cultivated. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **The Dixie** (see cut)—A popular variety in the South, well suited to this climate, very hardy and productive, and one of the best shippers on the list. The melon is half long to long, of dark green color with a stripe of a little lighter color. The seed is black, meat very red, juicy and sweet, and a good keeper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



THE DIXIE.

✓ **Light Icing**—A large, early, long, gray melon, very thin rind, meat rich, red, very tender, sugary and sweet. Seed very small and white. One of the finest sorts for home market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Dark Icing**—A melon possessing all of the characteristics of the Light Icing, only differing in skin, being darker. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Georgia Rattlesnake** (see cut)—It is one of the earliest, hardiest and most productive sorts grown. The true strain is long, very large, smooth, striped with light and dark green, the rind is thin, but very tough, and will carry a very long distance without injury. This sort may be pulled before it is thoroughly ripe, and ripen afterwards, and still retain its good qualities. The flesh is firm, red and very sweet and melting. Seed small, white, with black tip. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.



RATTLESNAKE.

### SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE PLANTERS.

The prices shown here in this catalogue on melon seed are, of course, our prices to small buyers. We furnish a number of the largest growers in the South with melon seed, who plant large acreage, shipping the result North in car-load lots. This class of planters are, of course, entitled to much lower prices on account of quantity used. Any one who has use for a large quantity of melon seed ought to write us for special prices, specifying particularly what varieties are wanted and the quantity of each, when we would be able to intelligently quote them satisfactory prices.

**NEW VARIETIES.**—Any one having a new variety of melon of special merit we would like to have them correspond with us regarding it. We are always looking for new varieties and would become interested in putting on the market any real new meritorious variety.

✓ **Duke Jones**—A distinct type of melon, growing to large size and of the best quality. In appearance and shape resembles somewhat the Kolb Gem, only skin is darker and stripe not so well defined. It is a great shipper and profitable for market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Sweet Heart Melon** (see cut)—A new, distinct variety of melon, growing very large, of light, mottled green color, and very regular in shape and size. The rind is thin but very tough and firm, and will not burst open easily, making it one of the best sorts for shipping. The flesh is a bright red, very firm and solid, but melting and sweet, and will remain in eatable condition longer than any sort on the market. The growth of the vine is very vigorous, exceedingly prolific, and ripens its fruit earlier than the Rattlesnake. The seed is very plump, and of dark gray color, and do not burst open like other sorts. This variety is well adapted to the hot sun of the South, and we have never seen a single melon that became blistered by the excessive heat. We recommend this variety with absolute confidence of its giving everyone who tries it perfect satisfaction. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Seminole**—A very large, early long variety of mottled green and gray color, flesh red and very sweet, seed reddish brown with golden shade. It is a good hardy variety



✓ **Ice Cream Melon**—A vigorous, medium-sized variety, oblong shape, of dark green color, rind very thin, flesh very solid, rich scarlet color, and very sweet and delicious. It is one of the best flavored melons on the list, and a good sort for home market, but is easily bursted, and could not be shipped, Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Peerless**—An early, very productive variety, of medium size, finely mottled green, oval shaped, rind very thin, flesh a bright red, melting and sweet. A great favorite with home growers. Seed is small and pure white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Jordan's Gray Monarch**—A large, long, mottled gray melon, rind very thin, but hard and tough, making it a good shipper. The flesh is bright crimson, juicy and exceedingly sweet and tender. The seed is pure white, Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



MAMMOTH CURLED MUSTARD.

beautifully curled leaves, which are both tender and crisp. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **White or Yellow London**—This variety is like the brown, differing only in the color of the seed. We sell great quantities of it for seasoning pickles. Oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

✓ **Brown London**—Used as a salad, but much inferior to the curled varieties. The seed is used largely for seasoning pickles. Oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 10c; lb., 25c.

✓ **Chinese Mustard**—A fine, large, thick-leaf variety, very hardy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**OKRA.** **How to Grow**—The seed should be sown in drills two feet apart, and thinned to a foot in drills.

The ground should be very loose and exceedingly rich. The seed should be thoroughly soaked before planting to insure a stand; or, better still, pour boiling water on the seed and pour off immediately.

**The Best Fertilizer**—Okra requires very rich soil to bring to bear early. A compost of good stable manure with kainit is the best, or if you have not the stable manure, bone meal, cotton seed meal and kainit is the thing.

✓ **Dwarf White Velvet Okra** (see cut).—This is a distinct and beautiful okra which originated in Georgia. The pods are much larger than any other variety, perfectly smooth, and covered with a fine fibre resembling velvet. It is one of the finest sorts grown, either for canning or table use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Long Green or Tall**—It produces very long, green pods, very slim and tender, and is not excelled for either canning or table use. It will continue to bear and grow until overtaken by the late fall frost. The stalk often grows twelve to fifteen feet high, and bears pods nine to twelve inches long. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Dwarf Green Prolific Okra**—This is a distinct variety, very dwarf in its growth, but enormously productive, producing pods within an inch or two of the ground and clear to the top. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

✓ **Tall White Velvet**—A vigorous growing Southern variety, very tall, pods very long and slim, slick and exceedingly productive. One of the best sorts for drying or canning. This is a new variety, but we can certainly recommend it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**MUSTARD.** One of the best known and most popular vegetables in this section, and may

be planted almost any month in the year this far south, and makes one of the very best dishes of greens, and is much improved when mixed with turnip greens, kale or spinach. The curly varieties are much more popular than any other sort, of much better flavor, hardier, producing more abundant leaves, standing the heat and cold better, and do not go to seed so quick.

✓ **Mammoth Curled** (see cut).—This is one of the largest and finest varieties of mustard, producing exceedingly large curled leaves, which are very tender and crisp, and of delicious eatable qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

✓ **Southern Oreole Curled**—This is a fine curly variety, very ornamental in appearance, producing large,



DWARF WHITE VELVET.

Don't forget that we deliver small Garden Seeds at Catalogue Prices.



## ONIONS FROM SETS AND SEED.

We are the largest handlers in the South of choice Onion Sets, and no one is in better position to handle your order to the best of advantage. We always have them in season, and in such quantities as to enable us to handle your order.

**How to Grow Onions From Sets**—The most important thing in growing a crop of onions is to have suitable land; that is, any land that contains a sufficiency of plant food to enable it to mature the onion. If the soil is not naturally rich, a considerable quantity of fertilizer in some form will have to be added. Farm-yard manure usually gives the best results, but if not obtainable commercial fertilizers will have to be resorted to. The onion is a gross feeder and consumes an enormous quantity of plant food, and especially of the elements nitrogen and potash. The quantity of fertilizer necessary to apply to an acre of onions will depend of course in a large measure on the character of the soil on which the onions are to be grown, and the degree of the fertility of the soil prior to the planting of the onion crop; but as a general rule which might be safely applied, we would recommend the use of four times as much fertilizer in growing an onion crop as for the average field crop. The land best suited for growing onions is rather a stiff or heavy soil, but of course it is necessary that the ground be in a high state of cultivation before their growth is undertaken. The proper time of the year to put out onion sets to grow a crop of large onions, will depend to a certain extent on what time of the year it is desirable to harvest the crop. As a general thing it will be found more profitable to put out onion sets in the fall of the year, and if the soil has been prepared properly and cultivation is carried on throughout the entire winter, there is no great amount of danger of cold weather hurting them; but in certain sections where the winters are likely to be too severe it would not be found profitable to put out onion sets in the fall of the year, but it is undoubtedly a fact that such put out in the fall of the year will mature large onions the following spring much earlier than if the matter was delayed, and sets put out in the latter part of winter or very early spring. The quantity of sets to put out an acre will depend of course on the size of the sets, distance of rows, and distance in drills. We would always advise to make the soil rich and not have rows over 24 to 30 inches apart, just wide enough to admit of horse cultivation. The distance in drills out not to be over 4 to 6 inches. This will depend or vary somewhat in the variety that is to be grown. After onions are put out cultivation should be carried on regularly, whether the onions should seem to need it or not. Deep cultivation is not necessary, particularly so where the ground has been deeply plowed and well prepared to start with. After the plants begin to start making bulbs it will be found advantageous to work the soil away from them to encourage larger and more perfect growth. Usually about 8 bushels of onion sets will be required to an acre. Now this appears to be a considerable item to invest in seed for one acre of ground, but when you think of the amount of onions that is possible of being grown on an acre the proportion for seed looks very small. We are inclined to the opinion that it is better to grow large onions from the sets when it is possible to obtain sets cheaply. Of course there is one disadvantage in growing from sets, and that is that a considerable number of plants will always throw up a seed stem, and many of them through this process will be lost or will not make at least a perfect onion. It will be advantageous usually to remove these seed stalks or stems when they make their appearance; but the advantage in growing onions from sets are many, chief of which is that seed are usually sensitive to germination, and their growth is not clearly understood by the average gardener, and it is found rather a tedious matter with everyone who has tried it, the growing of your own sets. Some gardeners prefer, however, to produce their own sets, but we are of the opinion that in growing onions from seed that it will be more profitable to select such varieties as will mature a large onion from seed in one season and put the seed out in drills where you expect to produce the large onion; put the seed in thin, and transplant your thinnings at a favorable time whenever they are large enough to remove. Of course it is not possible to produce an early crop of onions by this method, but you can mature a crop by fall, and it will always be found that an onion produced directly from the seed will keep much better than one produced from a set.

**PRICE OF ONION SETS**—Yellow Danvers, qt. 10c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50. White Silverskin, qt. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00. White Multiplying or Nest Onion, qt. 10c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

**NOTE**.—Prices on onion sets change often and fluctuate widely. If you want any considerable quantity it would be best to write us for special prices.

**Mammoth Silver King, an Italian Variety**.—This mammoth variety is the largest and most attractive of all the Italian varieties, with silvery white skin and flesh of a most agreeable, mild flavor. It matures very early, and is one of the finest onions on the Birmingham market in early spring. This mammoth variety will frequently measure two feet in circumference and weigh from three to five pounds. It is an annual variety and never fails to produce large onions the first year from seed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

**Large Yellow Globe Danvers (see cut)**.—This improved variety is acknowledged by all growers of onions to be the earliest yellow variety, largest in size and uniformly perfect in shape. It is also the largest producer, sometimes making as high as one thousand bushels to the acre. It is the most reliable keeper of any American variety, always an annual, producing full size onions. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

**Giant White Tripoli, an Italian Variety**.—A very large imported variety, very mild, tender and juicy, but rather coarse. It is one of the most rapid growing sorts known, extremely early, and will keep perfectly sound the entire winter if kept in a dry place away from the light. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

**Giant Yellow Tripoli**.—This variety is identical with the White Tripoli, only differing in color. It is claimed by some to be a better keeper, and averages larger. It is of beautiful, globe-shape, very striking appearance, and always meets with ready sale. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



✓ **Large Red Wethersfield.**—Is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of very fine grain. It is also an annual, and will produce good-size onions the first season from seed. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50; 5 lb., \$6.00.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.



WHITE SILVER SKIN.



RED BERMUDA.

of the best keepers on the list, and makes large onions from seed in one season. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

✓ **White Silver Skin,** (see cut.)—The skin and flesh are both of a pure white color, mild in flavor, and of flat shape. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Improved Red Bermuda, an Italian Variety** (see cut.)—A large, quick growing, red variety, very tender and juicy, and a tremendous yielder. One

✓ **Giant Red Rocca, an Italian Variety.**—This is a very large Italian variety, of handsome appearance, and mild and delicate flavor. It possesses a beautiful round form, the outer skin a rich, bright red, while the flesh is a beautiful white, mild and pleasant, and produces good-size marketable onions from seed in one season. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Giant Yellow Prize Taker, an Italian Variety.**—This is the largest of all the yellow varieties, and often attains four and five pounds in weight. It is a very attractive onion in appearance, of a beautiful, rich, straw color, very mild and delicate in flavor. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It is decidedly the most popular variety of them all with the onion growers in the Birmingham district, as it is extremely early, a quick grower and a big cropper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—So much depends on the germination of onion seed, and is such a great loss to the planter when he plants old seed. We test every pound of onion seed before offering them for sale at all, and by referring to our book of Tests Records, can tell you precisely what any stock has germinated, and it should germinate the same for you if nothing unusual prevents. Old onion seed is perfectly worthless, and no stock can be planted safely unless it has been tested.

## PARSLEY.

The seed may be sown in drills in very early Spring, or in Fall of year; ground should be exceedingly rich, very deep and loose; plants should be thinned to four to six inches apart and the ground kept well stirred around the roots. The seed is very hard to germinate, and should be soaked a day or two before planting.

✓ **Champion Moss Curled.**—The finest Parsley in texture grown, of the very best flavor, hardy, of fine appearance, exceedingly curled and without doubt the most salable sort on the market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Smooth Leaf or Plain.**—A variety possessing all the merits of Moss Curled, only its leaves are plain or smooth, much preferred by some on account of ranker foliage. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Large Double Curled.**—This is an excellent variety, dwarf in habit, grows very compactly and stands the winter better than the plain. It produces beautifully crimped leaves, which are superior to all as a seasoner. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

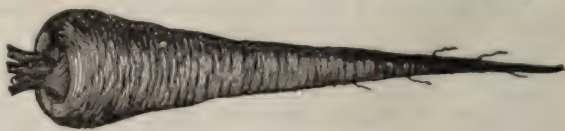
✓ **Emerald Parsley.**—It is of beautiful emerald green color, very salable, stands the winter well, and a great favorite with market gardeners. The leaves are very ornamental, and largely used for garnishing purposes. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

## PARSNIPS.

**How to Grow.**—One experiences the greatest trouble in getting Parsnips to vegetate. The seed is very light and naturally slow to sprout, even under the most favorable circumstances, but if you will be patient they will generally come. They succeed best in deep, rich, sandy, loam. Sow early in the Spring or in the Fall in drills eighteen to thirty inches apart, scatter the seed thinly, and cover evenly with a rake, and be sure to have your ground well pulverized. After the plants come up well, they should be well cultivated until the foliage covers the ground. But first thin to about four or five inches apart.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—It requires good strong soil to grow the Parsnips to perfection. They extract a great deal of potash from the soil and should be fertilized with a fertilizer rich in potash. This may be prepared by the farmer by using two hundred pounds each of kainit, cotton seed meal and bone meal, mixed well, broadcasted to the acre.

✓ **Sugar or Hollow Crown** (see cut)—It is the standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long, smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP.

✓ **Magnum Bonum Parsnip.**—One of the earliest and best varieties grown, exceedingly tender, never stringy, and a variety highly prized by every market gardener. If you have experienced trouble in getting a good variety of Parsnip, try this one. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 75c.



**PEAS.** How to Grow—For your early crop sow the dwarf sorts, and as early as the weather will permit, as it requires a hard freeze to destroy them. These should be sown very thick in double rows three or four feet apart and no closer, covered two or three inches deep, and if they come up too thick thin to about an inch and a half to two inches apart, and cultivate well, allowing no crust to form around the vines. Peas succeed best in light loamy soil, and dwarf sorts should be grown on rich soil.

The tall and late sorts are much more profitable for the private gardener, and have to be provided with supports. They must not be allowed to remain so thick, care being taken to pick the pods off as fast as they are edible, which prolongs their bearing period. They must be worked well during their bearing period or will dry up and quit bearing.

**The Best Fertilizer**—Only the dwarf sorts require much fertilizer, and it should never be put in the drill unless it is very old and well rotted. Green manures, cotton seed meal and chemical fertilizers should never be used in the drill. It not only destroys the germ of many peas, but will burn the vines up if they germinate. It is the better plan if fertilizer be required to broadcast it.

**WRINKLED VARIETIES OF PEAS.** NOTE.—The wrinkled sorts are much sweeter and of better quality than the smooth varieties, and remain longer in season. Their wrinkled appearance, like sweet corn, is due to a great amount of saccharine matter.

**Champion of England, Wrinkled**—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of eight to twelve feet or more. It is the most delicious flavored pea in existence. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Eugenia or Alliance, Wrinkled**—This is a very popular pea in Alabama, and is largely planted in place of the Champion of England. It is of an exceedingly delicious flavor, very sugary and sweet. We can recommend this very highly for your general crop. It bears for a long time, making it a very profitable variety for the market gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

**Bliss' Abundance, Wrinkled**—This is a new second early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight peas each. The pea is of dwarf habits, growing from fifteen to twenty inches in height. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

**American Wonder, Wrinkled** (see cut).—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It sometimes yields as many as fifteen or twenty pods to a single vine. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.



AMERICAN WONDER.

**McLean's Little Gem, Wrinkled**—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. It matures in about seven weeks from germination. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

**Stratagem Pea, Wrinkled**—It is a dwarf pea, growing to about two to two and a half feet in height, and is literally covered with very large, fine looking pods, which sometimes contain as many as nine or ten very large, fine flavored peas. The variety is very sensitive to the cold, and should never be planted until the ground is very warm. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

**Shropshire Hero, Wrinkled**—One of the grandest peas grown, being a robust grower, producing long, fine pods in abundance, and well filled. Recommended highly on account of its magnificent flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**Gradus or Prosperity**—An extra early wrinkled pea, half dwarf in growth, pods enormous and peas stay in eating condition longer than any other sort. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., \$10.00.

**Dwarf Telephone**—A dwarf of the famous telephone, pods large and borne in great profusion. It possesses all the good qualities of the telephone, and being a dwarf can be grown without aid or supports. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$6.00.

**Telephone Pea, Wrinkled**—This is a very tall, wrinkled variety, a strong grower and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from six to nine large peas, which are very sugary, and of the most delicate flavor. It makes a very vigorous vine, five to six feet tall, and for productiveness cannot be excelled. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

Remember we do not deliver Peas. If ordered by mail, add 10c per pint, and 15c per quart to Catalogue price for postage.



✓ **Heroine, Wrinkled**—A medium early sort, of very robust growth, about three feet high, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, containing eight to ten peas, unusually sweet and juicy. We have never seen its equal, and don't believe it can ever be excelled. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

✓ **Nott's Excelsior, Wrinkled**—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, and producing pods a third larger, each containing six to eight large peas of excellent, sweet flavor. This variety has proven to be very prolific, and will become universally popular with every gardener. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

## STANDARD VARIETIES.

(Not Wrinkled).

✓ **Cleveland's Alaska** (see cut).—One of the finest extra early peas grown, extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. Our stock is genuine—obtained direct from the grower and introducer. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

✓ **Early Morning Star Pea**—This famous variety is, without a single exception, the earliest pea in the world. It is one of the most productive, as well as the earliest pea grown. You can always distinguish the Early Morning Star, as it never fails to produce marketable peas in forty-two days from germination, and are much larger than any of the extra early varieties. This pea never shows any disposition to run, and the entire crop may be taken off at two pickings. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

✓ **Premier Extra Early**—This is the next great favorite to the early Morning Star Pea, and is claimed to be more productive. Its greatest merits are its wonderful productiveness, earliness, evenness of ripening and great delicacy of flavor, which is not surpassed by the wrinkled small varieties. It ripens as uniformly as the Morning Star, and only about a week later. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

✓ **Philadelphia Extra Early**—This is an extra early variety that originated around Philadelphia, and is a very fine variety for productiveness, earliness and hardy habits. The vines grow to about two feet high, and are enormously productive, and will not need any sticks if they be planted very thick in double rows. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

✓ **Cleveland's First and Best** (see cut).—This celebrated extra early variety is without an equal in general popularity, being very early, hardy and a most prolific bearer. It is of uniform growth, about two feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well, and holding its fruit well above the ground. Our stock is very fine this season, extra selected, and cannot be too highly recommended. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

✓ **Tall White Marrowfat**—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. The variety is very hardy, standing more heat and cold than any other sort; fine for the market gardener. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

✓ **Black-eyed Marrowfat**—This is the most popular of all the Marrowfat varieties, being more productive and hardier. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

✓ **Early May Pea**—This is a famous second early variety, is medium tall in growth, exceedingly productive and a vigorous germinator, and deserves to be largely cultivated.

and of delicious flavor. It is very hardy, a vigorous grower, and deserves to be largely cultivated. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

✓ **Tom Thumb**—An extra early, very dwarf variety, growing about ten to twelve inches high, very popular on account of its stocky and dwarf growth, but is not of the best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

✓ **Early Kent**—A popular, early sort, growing about three feet high, very prolific, and ripens all its fruit at the same time. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

**NOTICE**.—Peas are awful high this year. Crops in growing sections the past summer were almost a total failure. Better order soon.



CLEVELAND'S FIRST AND BEST.



## EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES OF PEAS.

This pea is known as the Salad Pea, or

Snap Pea, as it may be eaten hull and all; is very delicious, and yields immensely.

✓ **Dwarf Salad or Melting Sugar**—A good sort, early, prolific and very sweet. The seed is round, slightly wrinkled and hardy of germination. Pkt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.00.

## PEPPER. How to Grow—If you want to succeed well with

Pepper, cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost: Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in very early spring, on a hotbed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart, and rows eighteen inches distant.

✓ **Mammoth Bell or Bull Nose** (see cut).—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties, is very mild in flavor, and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Red Cherries**—A small, vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

✓ **Chili**—A very hot, piquant sort, very prolific. The plants commence to bear by the time they are four or five inches high, and when frost comes in the fall will still be full of green pods if kept pickled during summer. It is largely used in making pepper sauce, and possesses the best flavor of any sort. The plants are often grown in flower pots, making a beautiful show. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Large Sweet Spanish** (see cut).—This fine variety grows to a very large size. Single peppers will often measure three inches thick. The flesh is very thick and tender, and much milder than the Bell or Bull Nose. It is a very valuable variety for pickling. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



MAMMOTH BELL OR BULL NOSE PEPPER.



SWEET SPANISH.



LONG RED CAYENNE.



RUBY KING.

✓ **Long Red Cayenne** (see cut).—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe, can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Ruby King** (see cut).—This is an enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three or four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an elegant dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

NOTE.—We can supply in season plants of pepper, egg plants, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, parsley, etc., at very low prices, a great convenience to parties who do not care to take the trouble of starting these plants.

## ...Of Interest to Ladies...

We expect to publish during the  
Summer of 1902 a Magnificent Catalogue of

## BULBS, FLOWERS, NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

Every woman will want a copy of this book, and those who are interested should make application for it early.



## POTATOES.

No vegetable has proven universally so profitable in the South as this most staple of garden vegetables, and if it were possible to materially increase the average yield of the Potatoe crop in the South, much profit would be the result to all Southern truckers. Now we are firmly of the opinion that the yield of Potatoes in the South can be largely increased through a rational and economical system of fertilizing and cultivation. It is well known that Potatoes are always a ready sale in the South and at a good price, it being exceptional when a trucker is forced to sell his crop for less than 60c to 75c per bushel; and it is a fact that more often a crop will net the grower \$1.00 per bushel.

**How to Grow**—One of the most important things to be considered in planting a crop of Potatoes is the selection of suitable land. Of course it is possible to produce Potatoes on any class of soil, providing a rational system of fertilization is carried out, but since a profitable crop may be grown so much cheaper, when suitable land is to be had, this particular feature should receive careful thought from the planter. The land best suited for producing Irish Potatoes is a rich alluvial loam. Most new ground or fresh land will produce excellent crops of Potatoes, and especially so if a well balanced ration in the shape of fertilizer be used. The physical condition of the soil in which Potatoes are to be grown always has a great influence on the resulting crop, because it is known that where the soil is hard and of a baky character unsatisfactory yields are always the result; and again this class of soil does not admit of the plant foods present being thoroughly assimilated and taken up by the Potato, consequently the plant is unable to consume its ration of plant food, even though it may be present in an available form in sufficient quantities. Now where the soil is in a fine physical condition, where the Potatoes are to make, the plants will seem to take up more plant food and put on considerable more fruit than under adverse conditions. So when this is known it ought to be the object of the planter to put his land in the correct physical condition where possible before planting Potatoes. This can be done, and cheaply too, providing it is undertaken in plenty of time before the crop is to be put in. Ground that is to be planted to Potatoes ought previously to have been sown with some suitable forage plant with the intention of turning it under prior to planting Potatoes, so as to put a sufficient quantity of vegetable matter in the soil to render it loose and alluvial, but if this is not done the soil ought to be broken very deeply and thoroughly, and especially so when over a stiff clay subsoil. If the proper preparation is made before the Potatoes are planted it is possible to reduce the fertilizer bill very materially. The class of fertilizer most suitable for Potatoes is well-decayed compost or farm-yard manure. This class of fertilizer, while contributing the plant food will aid physically in putting the soil in good condition; but this class of manure, as a general thing, does not contain sufficient potash needed in producing Potatoes, so it will be found economical to add to such fertilizer a reasonable amount of muriate of potash or kainit to put the ration in a properly balanced form for the Potato. To such a compost it will be advisable also to add a small quantity of acid phosphate. Of course, where farm-yard manure is not obtainable, one must resort solely to commercial fertilizer, and in order that commercial fertilizer may be economically used it will be absolutely essential that the soil as aforesaid be in the best possible physical condition, otherwise a considerable quantity of the fertilizer will not be consumed by the growing plant. The proper time of the year to plant Potatoes will depend, of course, in the latitude where they are to be grown, but as a general thing most everyone waits too long before getting in their Potatoes. If your soil has been properly prepared it will be found advantageous to plant as early as January. We are speaking now of the latitude of Birmingham, and of course these recommendations in regard to planting would vary some where the section be North or South of this point. Of course it is necessary to cover early planting to a greater depth than a later one. The tubers should be put far enough down so in case the tops happen to be killed down by a late frost in spring, no serious danger will be the result. Early plantings are especially to be recommended when it is known that a Potato must mature before real hot weather ensues, because as soon as hot dry weather comes the vines will die as a matter of course, or at least stop putting on fruit. The quantity of Potatoes necessary to plant an acre will depend on the variety to be planted, because some varieties contain a considerable number more of eyes than others, and then again the quantity depends on the width of the rows, the thickness in which the cuttings are planted in the drill, and also the number of eyes that is thought advisable to be left to each cutting. From eight to ten bushels, however, may be safely reckoned as a sufficient amount to plant an acre. Not a great deal of cultivation is necessary to grow a crop of Potatoes, especially if the ground has been properly prepared to start with. It is usually a great injury to plow Potatoes, as it has been proven by practical experiments that surface cultivation only will give much better results, but of course it is necessary that such cultivation be given very frequently. It is no doubt advisable sometimes to plow potatoes just after they are well up, but it is usually a mistake to plow them after the vines have made any considerable growth.

**Triumph** (see cut)—This variety is known as Tennessee Triumph, Bliss Triumph, Early Bliss, etc., The variety is almost too well known in the South to need any description here. It is almost a round variety, somewhat irregularly shaped with numerous eyes deeply sunk; skin red, but meat pure white throughout. The color of the skin of this variety will vary from a light shade of red to dark, depending on the character of the soil in which the stock is grown. The variety makes a very small vine; consequently may be grown very close together, and will stand dry weather and produce a fair crop under more adverse circumstances than any other known sort. In eating qualities it cannot be said to be as good as some other late sorts, but it certainly has been proven beyond question that it will prove more profitable to grow in the South on an average than any other sort. No variety can be said to be earlier. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4 50.

**Note**—We cannot guarantee any prices on Potatoes at the time this catalogue goes to press. The prospects are that prices will be unusually high, so the prices given above for Triumphs are merely suggestive and we will not be bound by them. Still it is our purpose to give our customers the benefit of



the lowest possible prices. We would suggest always that parties write us for prices on Potatoes, stating quantity wanted, when we can quote special prices by return mail.

**Early Rose**—An old standard early sort, extremely early, and of the very best eating qualities. A very profitable sort to grow when seasonable. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

**Peerless**—A round white smooth variety growing very large, and the very best mealy qualities. This variety is also early and a splendid yielder. A most popular variety with home gardeners. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

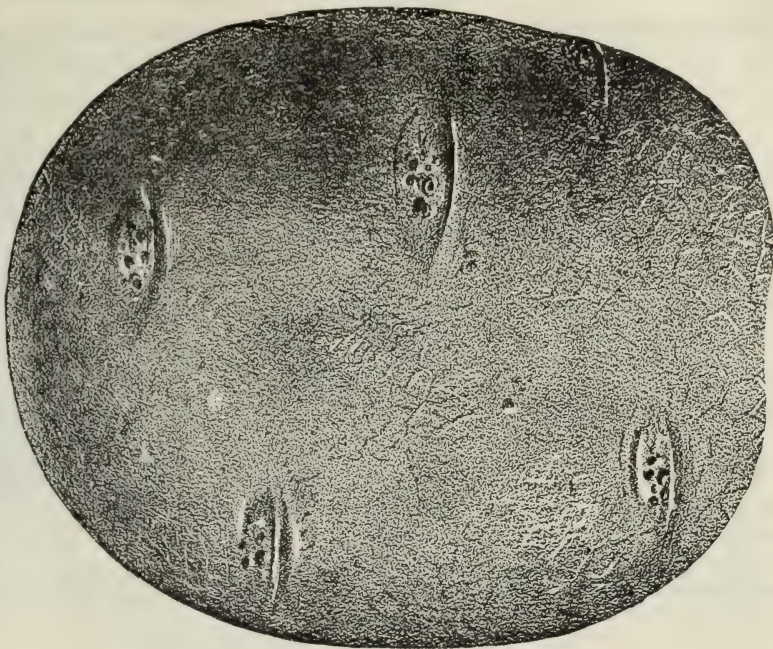
**Beauty of Hebron**—An extra early large growing variety, producing long tubers very much like the Early Rose, only the variety does not cut pink, but is white throughout. There is no variety ahead of it for eating purposes. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

**Burbank**—A very large vigorous growing variety, maturing late, and one of the heaviest yielders on our list when seasonable and planted on very strong land. A good keeper of splendid eating qualities. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

**Early Ohio**—A fine shaped, very early white skinned variety. It is just as early as the Triumph, and of much better eating qualities. It is a most profitable variety to grow for market when seasons are favorable, but does not stand dry weather so well as the Triumph. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

**White Elephant**—A large, late maturing variety, tubers unusually long, skin very white, a good keeper and of very fine eating qualities. A splendid sort for a main crop. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.

**Rural New Yorker No. 2**—A very large, almost round flat growing variety, white skinned, very few eyes, resembling Peerless, only is more prolific and much later. On strong new ground for a main crop it is a most excellent sort. Peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75; bbl., \$4.50.



TRIUMPH.

## HOW TO GROW A FALL CROP OF POTATOES.

A great many gardeners in the South plant regularly a fall crop of Irish Potatoes the same as they do a spring crop, and if it was clearly understood by every gardener how a successful fall crop might be grown the acreage that would be devoted to Potatoes in the fall would be largely increased. The following instructions if carefully carried out we are bound to believe will give uniformly good results. In the first place, soil that is to be planted to a fall crop of Potatoes ought to be in a high state of cultivation, fine physical condition and some crop just harvested. Soil that has grown an early crop of English peas or beans will usually be in fine condition for fall potatoes. It is always noticeable that a fall crop of Potatoes succeeds best on soil that has been recently used for some crop. In planting a fall crop one of the most important items, of course, is suitable seed. Now where it is possible to get old Potatoes that have been kept in cold-storage, such will usually give more satisfactory result, will come up quicker and afford a more uniform stand; but it is not usually possible to obtain such seed stock, consequently one must rely for his seed on seed that has been grown in early spring. A good way to secure suitable seed for planting in the fall is to allow some of your very early spring planting, that is, a few rows to mature thoroughly, let the vines die down, which as soon as they appear to have matured their crop the Potatoes should be taken up and handled very carefully. Avoid skinning or bruising, and place the stock in a dry and as cool a place as possible in order to allow them to become thoroughly seasoned and get rid of as much sap as possible. These Potatoes should not be disturbed until planting time. Now, the time of year, or the most suitable time to plant for a fall crop is a very important consideration, as most everyone will plant entirely too early. We are inclined to believe from our observation that planting ought to be deferred until the 1st to 15th of August. We have seen good crops made planted as late as the first of September, and we have also seen good crops made planted as early as the middle of June to the first of July. Of course one must be governed somewhat by the conditions of the weather in arriving at a correct period when the Potatoes should be put in. Proper directions for planting must be carefully observed in growing a fall crop. After preparing your soil and getting it in the best possible physical condition, your seed stock should be cut up just the same as if you were planting a spring crop; very small Potatoes may be planted to advantage whole. After cutting up your seed they should be immediately dropped or planted in a furrow that has been made by a suitable plow.



## The Lenox Sprayer.

**THE BEST CHEAP SPRAYER ON THE MARKET. CARRIED ON THE BACK LIKE A KNAPSACK. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT ONE?**

**WHEN FULL FIFTY POUNDS.**

The Straps are Provided with buckles and are adjustable to fit a man or boy of any size. It is also provided with a fine strainer cloth at the top where the liquid enters, to prevent leaves or dirt from getting into the Sprayer, thus impossible to clog up the nozzle. A man with one of these Sprayers will only use one-half the Paris Green that is required by the whisk-broom or any other method, the spray being a mere mist. **No waste whatever.** No burning of the vines by large drops. **THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND PERFECT WORKING APPARATUS ON THE MARKET. IT PAYS FOR ITSELF BY VERY LITTLE USE.**

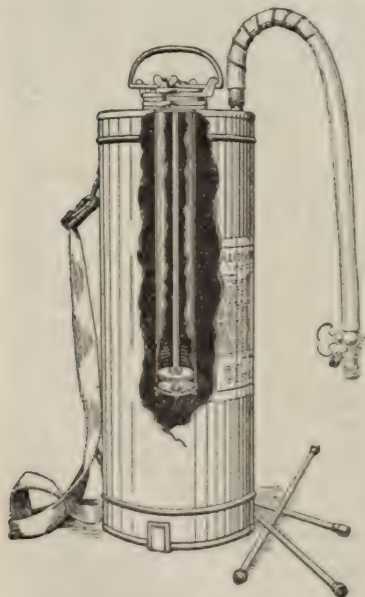
To be sure you do not burn the vines, always strain your liquid through two thicknesses of burlap (sacking), your insecticide will be clear and do its work.

N. B.—We can supply extra attachments to these Sprayers at following prices: Brass Extension Nozzle for spraying fruit trees, \$2.00 each; Sprayer Attachment and Bulbs, \$1.50 each; Bulb, only 60c each. Live agents wanted to sell this valuable article.



## The Auto-Spray.

In our judgement this is one of the very best sprayers that is on the market to-day. The simplicity of its construction, and the substantial construction of the machine makes it one of the most satisfactory that



Length of Cylinder 21 inches.  
Diameter of Cylinder 7 inches.  
Weight, Empty, 7 pounds.  
Weight, Loaded, 39 pounds.  
Capacity about 4 gallons.

we have ever seen in operation. The motive power that operates the spray is compressed air. The machine is pumped up like a bicycle tire. After the air is sufficiently compressed the force of it will force the water out through the nozzle in a splendid spray. This spray has nozzle, stop-cock and fittings turned from solid brass with deep cut threads, three ply rubber hose, pump and valve entirely of brass where they come in contact with the solution. All cast iron parts are malleable iron. The machine is fitted with an improved ingenious valve, take out and put in sleeve, which prevents damage or accident to the plunger and packing. Formerly we handled this machine in galvanized iron and tanks made of steel, but we have discontinued handling anything except the brass machine, because there is absolutely nothing that can corrode or rust this kind of a machine. This machine is adjusted so as to throw a real fine mist, or a coarser spray or a solid stream. It is valuable for washing buggies, putting out fire, washing off horses, window glasses, etc.; in fact can be put to innumerable uses. If desired, we can furnish extension pipes made of brass in two feet lengths at 35c per length. Elbow connections of solid brass cost 35c each extra. Now by attaching these extension pipes the machine can be used to great advantage in spraying trees. This machine is not a cheap affair, but we are inclined to believe that it would pay every truck farmer to have one on his place.

Price of Auto-Spray, brass tank, each \$6.50.

Extension brass pipe 2 feet lengths 35c each.

Elbow connections, solid brass 35c each.



## PUMPKINS.

**How to Grow.**—Pumpkins succeed best in rich, deep subsoil bottom land, and it is useless to try to produce them on very poor land, unless you use considerable fertilizer. The seed may be planted most any time in the Spring or Summer. They stand the hot sun well on deep soil, necessarily so, as it requires a long time to attain their growth. The crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they will not freeze, and after they have been put away for a while, become very sugary and sweet and a most valuable food for man or beast.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.** Potash is one of the most essential things to produce the Pumpkin, and if you will only try it you will be surprised at the size they will attain. Mix about 200 pounds of kainit or muriate potash with a ton of stable manure or scrapings from your lot and apply a shovelful to each hill.

**Nantucket Sugar Pumpkin.**—It is oblong and deeply ribbed. The outer color of the skin is dark green—almost black. The flesh is orange color, and has a delicious sugary taste. It is one of the best keepers, and is highly praised as a pie pumpkin. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Quaker Pie Pumpkin.**—The shape is nearly oval, tapering slightly towards the ends. Color, creamy white both inside and out. The flesh is sweet and very rich, being void of that coarse and stringy habit that is found in a great many varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**King of Mammoth Pumpkin.**—This is the largest pumpkin in the world, and has been known to reach two hundred and fifty pounds in weight. It is of a grayish yellow color, and is only grown for stock feeding, or as a curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

**Large Cheese Pumpkin.**—This is one of the best table varieties. The skin is of a bright orange, and the flesh yellow and sweet. It is also a good keeper and very fine for wintering stock. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

**Striped Cushaw Pumpkin.**—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crook necked, very prolific, the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

**Yellow Cushaw Pumpkin.**—This is the finest variety of all for table use. It grows to a medium size, color light yellow, and flesh bright, granulated, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

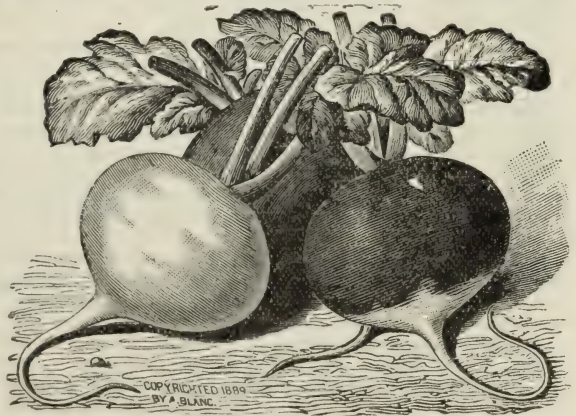
## RADISHES.

**How to Grow.**—As well as this popular vegetable is known it is not every one who knows how to grow it. Radishes to be good must be grown on the right kind of soil, which is a loose rich soil, and should never be planted on poor, hard soil, or a soil that is infested with ants, worms and grubs. Radishes to be good must also be grown very quick, as they lose their nutrition after standing a long time, but retain eatable qualities much longer in good soil than poor. Sometimes the plants show a disposition to go to seed early and appear to be badly mixed when it is not the fault of the seeds, but is caused from purely local conditions, and if another crop be planted from the same seed under different conditions of soil and weather, will turn out magnificently. Radish is sown in the South every month in the year, in winter time under glass, in hot beds or cold frames, and in open ground from March to November. In open ground the seed may be sown thickly in drills two feet apart and thinned to one or two inches apart, owing to size of variety. The tops when small make a first-class greens mixed with turnips or mustard.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—A high grade complete commercial fertilizer is best for radish; that is, much better than stable manure. If stable, cow, or pig manure be used, it is absolutely necessary to compost with a liberal quantity of kainit with a small quantity of lime added. If the kainit or lime is not used, the crop will often be scaly or injured with some fungus growth, or the grubs, ants, worms, etc., render the crop unsalable.

**Early White Turnip Radish** (see cut).—A small quick growing radish, pure white, very tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Suitable for growing under glass or out of doors. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish** (see cut).—A very early, bright scarlet radish, beautifully tipped at the end with pure white, makes very little top, consequently a fine sort for forcing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



THREE GOOD RADISHES.

1.—Early White Turnip Radish. 2.—White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish. 3.—Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Radish.

If you plant largely of Radish, send us a list of your requirements for Special Prices



**Early Deep Scarlet Turnip Radish** (see cut).—This is a very hardy, quick-growing radish, suitable for forcing or planting out either in spring or fall. It is very tender and mild, and will mature in twenty-five days from germination, but must be used while young, as it will soon get pithy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



EARLY LONG  
SCARLET.

**Early Long Scarlet Radish, Short Top** (see cut).—One of the best radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other early sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine, and our customers will be pleased with it. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Scarlet Globe**—A beautiful, perfect, round, quick-growing radish, of excellent flavor, used on a large scale by market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**French Breakfast Radish** (see cut).—A fine forcing radish, maturing in twenty days from germination, makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

**Improved Chartier Radish**—A beautiful half-long radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild, and will remain in an eatable condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Golden Perfection**—A beautiful, round, yellow variety, very hardy, standing the heat well without getting pithy. Flesh very tender and delicate flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Celestial**—A half-long white sort, of excellent flavor, very hardy, remains in eatable condition long time, and successfully grown in either spring or fall. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**White Summer Strasburg Radish**—This is a very valuable summer variety, of handsome, oblong shape, tapering beautifully to a point. The skin and flesh are both of a beautiful white, transparent, very tender, and a delightful pungent taste. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Half-Long French Scarlet** (see cut).—We recommend this radish in preference to all others to the trucker and market gardener. It is one of the very earliest sorts grown, of deep scarlet color, flesh very firm, of delicate flavor, and never pithy. This radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. It is grown almost exclusively by the truckers of Louisiana, and is the most popular radish in Birmingham of any sort we handle. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



HALF-LONG FRENCH SCARLET.

**Yellow Summer Turnip Radish**—This is a very hardy summer radish, and will stand the hot sun well, and remain in eating condition for a long period. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Long White Vienna Radish**—One of the best eating radishes known, of distinct variety and appearance. Never gets pithy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**NOTE.**—We furnish a great many market gardeners, associations and large individual truck farmers quantities of radish as well as other seeds at special prices. If you are a large user of seed it would certainly pay you to send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

**Birmingham**—According to the writer's estimation, this is by far the best radish grown. It is an imported variety from France, and it has become so popular in the local Birmingham market, we decided to give it the name of "Birmingham." It is an early sort, producing very large, long roots of very bright, scarlet color, fading at the bottom into pure white, making it very striking in appearance, which renders it very saleable. It will remain in eatable condition longer than any of the summer varieties, is a rapid grower, and may be pulled either large or small, whenever it is most saleable. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Chinese Rose Winter Radish**—It is of a beautiful, bright rose color, and the finest eating radish of the winter varieties. It grows to a very large size, and remains perfectly firm for a long period. It is of half-long shape, and is without that strong taste which is peculiar to the Black Spanish. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Round Black Spanish**—A fine, tender and delicious winter radish, never getting tough and stringy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Long Black Spanish**—Possessing the same good qualities as the Round Black Spanish. Will stand outdoors all winter. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

**California White Mammoth**—This is the largest radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long, and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid, and of excellent flavor. It is a great curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

To parties who use a large amount of radish seed, send for our wholesale price list. Special prices to Market Gardeners and Truckers' Association.

**NOTE.**—Our customers will notice that we have advanced this year prices on radish seed all along the line. This has been made necessary by the great shortage of radish all over the world. Practically all the radish seed sold in this country is imported from France; that is, the very highest types of radish, and the past crop in that country was the shortest in years. We have figured our prices as low as possible consistent with the high quality of our stock which we propose to furnish our customers this season.



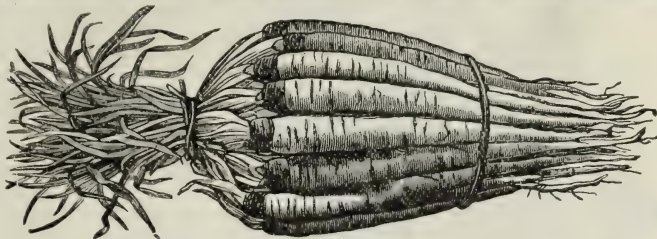
## RHUBARB.

**How to Grow**—Rhubarb succeeds best in dry soil; the richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out to about six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first year, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The stalks should not be plucked till the third year, and then pulled, not cut, from the plant. The plant should never be allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. The best way to get rhubarb quick is to buy the roots, the large ones come into bearing at once.

✓ **Mammoth Rhubarb**—One of the best varieties, producing very large stalks. Pkt., 5c and 10c. We can also supply roots. Price of Roots, extra large forcings, \$1.00 per doz.; small roots, \$1.00 per 100.

## SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

**How to Grow**—This plant succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which, previous to sowing, has been stirred to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches. Make drills about three inches deep and from sixteen to twenty-four inches apart and sow the seed about ten to the foot, covering about one inch deep. When two inches high, thin out to three inches apart, and fill up the drills. They are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter.



MAMMOTH SALSIFY.

✓ **Mammoth Salsify** (see cut). This is a great improvement in the Salsify plant. The roots are much larger, less stringy and more delicately flavored. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Sandwich Island**—This new salsify was lately introduced from the Sandwich Islands, and grows to be very large and of superior quality. It is pure white in color, and one of the most saleable varieties on the market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

## SPINACH.

**How to Grow**—Spinach is a native of Asia, and has been largely improved on from time to time until now a strain of varieties are offered that are of most excellent quality. There are sexes noted in spinach plants, the females living much longer and produce seed, while the male plants soon die out and never shoot to seed. For summer use sow in very rich ground, the richer the better, in early spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin by degrees, commencing when the leaves are an inch wide, and continue regularly until the plants stand six inches apart. For early spring use, sow once in two weeks during the autumn. In the Southern States no protection is necessary, and they will continue their growth most of the winter. The seed offered often by us are of the highest standard of quality.

The Best Fertilizer—Spinach requires a great deal of nitrogenous manure to perfect it, but it is best to have the manure composted with kainit, which destroys blight and other fungus growths which often attack the plants.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

✓ **Perfection Curled Spinach**—One of the earliest and most beautiful sorts grown. The leaves are very thick, blistered and exceedingly tender. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

✓ **Broad Leaf Flanders**—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

✓ **Bloomsdale Spinach** (see cut).—A Savoy-leaf variety, very tender, good flavor, and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

## We Buy Cow Peas.

We would like to correspond with any farmer, merchant or any one else who have cow peas to sell. We buy any variety and pay good prices loaded on cars at your station. The crop of peas throughout Alabama this year is very good and the quality much better than usual; consequently we do not look for such high prices as obtained last year. But since the demand for cow peas is growing rapidly and extending farther north each year, it is reasonable to suppose that there is no serious danger of cow peas ever being cheap again. The North that is now beginning to use peas largely cannot produce their own seed stock, as their seasons are too short to mature them; consequently they will be compelled each season to buy their peas farther South. The Northwestern farmers are just beginning to find out what a real good thing cow peas are, and the past very hot, dry summer has proven to the farmers throughout the great Northwest that cow peas will remain green and endure longer and severer drought than anything else. One of our customers in the Northwest writes us that he had six acres of cow peas the past summer, and during the hot, dry winds that prevailed all over that country his peas were the only green thing in the whole country. Every other thing in the shape of forage had dried up and could have been burnt over.



# SQUASH.

**How to Grow.**—The squash succeeds best in a rich, loose subsoil land, and should never be planted on a poor, hard soil. The early varieties may be planted as early as the latter part of March to April. The bush sorts may be grown three or four feet apart, and running sorts given six to eight feet distance. The fall and winter varieties are seldom planted until June or July. Some people complain of their squash blooms falling off without fruiting. This is perfectly natural, assexes are noted in squash blooms, and only female blooms produce fruit. The male blooms are larger, born on fool stalks, and soon fall off without producing. There is usually about five male blooms to one female. The squash has a great many enemies in insects, notably the squash bug and borer, and there is no satisfactory remedy for them.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER.**—Acid phosphate and kainit mixed with stable manure will give the best results, but very little, however, should be used under the plants, it being better to broadcast.



Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash.

oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Improved Orange Marrow.**—This is the earliest of all the winter squash; is two weeks earlier than the Hubbard, and more productive. The skin is of a deep, rich orange color, flesh very thick and fine grained. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Mammoth White Bush** (see cut.)—This variety is identical with the Patty Pan, only differing in its extreme large size. It is a choice selection of the Early White bush, fully as early, and grows to measure 12 to 15 inches across. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Early White Bush or Patty-Pan** (see cut.)—This is the old standard variety of early squash, and has never been excelled as yet. It is the earliest variety known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Early White Bush.

**Large Improved Marrow.** This is an improvement on the Boston Marrow, being much larger and more suitable for custards, pies, etc. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Hubbard Squash.**—This is a good standard variety, and a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. It is one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Pike's Peak or Sibley.**—A fine winter or fall squash. Skin smooth, of pale green color, flesh very thick, solid and of deep orange color, very dry, fine grained and of delicate flavor. The average size of this sort is from eight to twelve pounds. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Marblehead.**—A desirable winter sort, resembling the Hubbard in appearance, only the flesh is of lighter color. It is very prolific, and not excelled by any as a keeper. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Mammoth Chili.**—This is the largest and most beautiful variety on the list. The skin is smooth, and of a rich, bright orange color. The flesh is a bright yellow, very firm and very profitable for stock. The variety is enormously productive, and will keep throughout the entire winter and spring. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

## Giant Yellow Summer

**Crook-Neck** (see cut.)—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. It will grow twice as large as the ordinary, and of equally good qualities. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.

**Yellow Summer Crook-Neck Squash** (see cut.)—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the squashes. It is of a bright yellow color, beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

**Boston Marrow.**—The flesh is a very beautiful orange, very fine grained, thick, and of the best quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

**Fordhook.**—Fine for winter use. Pkt., 2 for 5c;



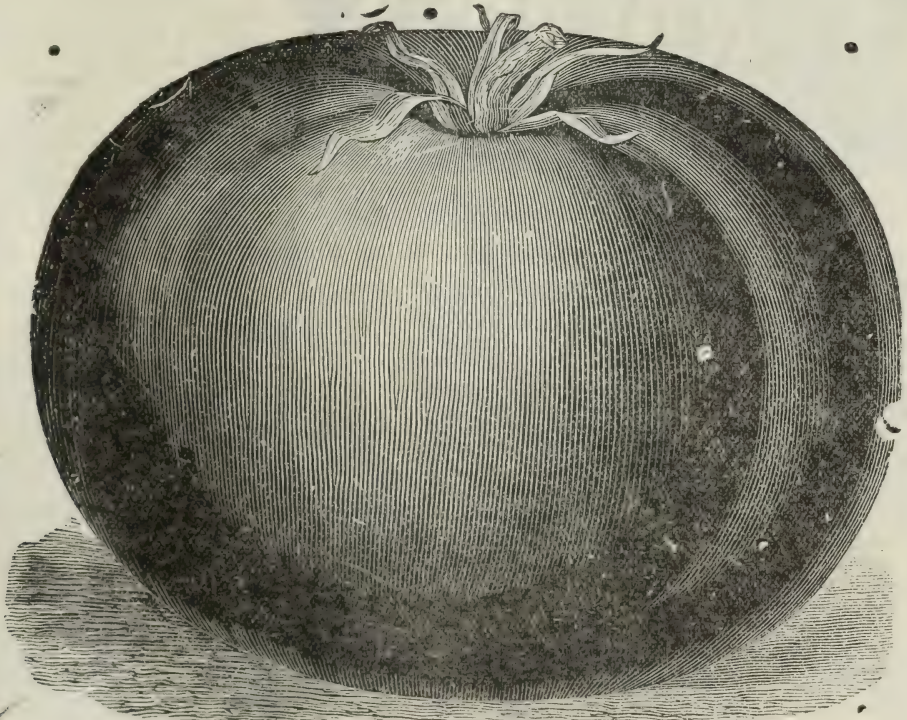
Mammoth White Bush Squash.



## TOMATOES.

**How to Grow**—Tomatoes undoubtedly succeed best on a rather heavy soil; that is, a soil containing a considerable amount of clay; but it must be rich and well prepared before it is planted in tomatoes. The best varieties of tomato to plant is a subject on which a great many experts differ widely, but we cannot see really much difference in any of the standard or leading sorts. You will find in the following list a number of varieties, all of which have been grown with success in Alabama. Land that is to be planted in tomatoes should always be broken up in the fall, and rebroken during the month of January; that is, where it is not possible to plant such land in some winter forage plant to be turned under in January, in which event better crops are sure to result. The proper time of the year to sow tomato seed will vary altogether on the time at which it is desirable to bring the plants into bearing. There is hardly a month in the year, so far as the South is concerned, that tomatoes cannot be planted in some sections, either for an early spring, summer or fall crop. The professional tomato grower or market gardener always relies more on his early spring crop, and with this end in view usually sows his seed in cold frames or hot-beds in December or January, winters them over and gets them out in early spring just as soon as all danger of freezes have passed. Much will depend always in the care and cultivation of these plants which are to make your crop, as it has often been proven that plants that have been forced very rapidly by artificial heat into a thin, spindling plant will not produce vigorous stock and usually prove unsatisfactory. The object of sowing the seed in the fall or winter is to get an age on the plant before it is set out, but care should be taken not to allow the plant to become tall, but it should be given enough cold to secure a healthy, stock growth, and at the same time well establish bottom roots.

**THE BEST FERTILIZER**—Tomatoes require a liberal feed from all the fertilizing elements. Well rotted stable manure with the addition of a little kainit is best. The fertilizer should be worked into the ground deep and well distributed or the vines will be burnt.



STONE.

**Stone** (see cut.)—One of the most valuable all-around sorts in our entire list. The fruit is very large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late or fall crop, being a vigorous grower, of rank foliage, will stand the hot sun admirably and continue bearing until frost. The variety is very smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than any other sort. Taking all its good qualities together, it makes one of the most satisfactory all-around varieties on our list. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

We invite your attention to our list of Tomatoes.

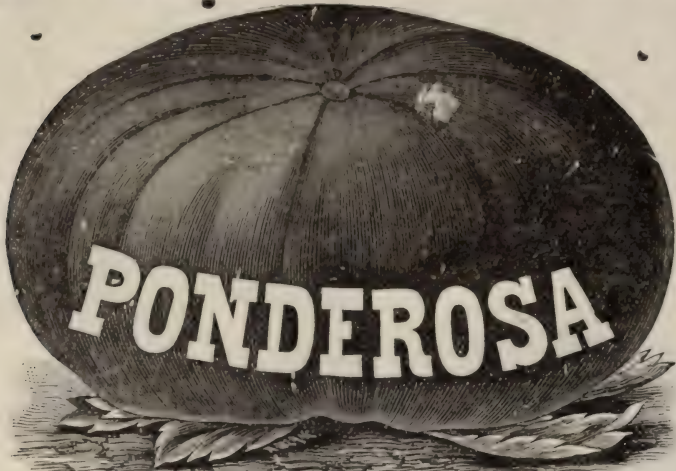


✓ **Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid**—One of the hardiest and rankest growers on the entire list. Its foliage is entirely different from other sorts, having more the appearance of an Irish Potato vine than a Tomato. The fruit is very large, of beautiful purplish pink color, very heavy and solid, and of most delicate flavor. This sort matures its fruit very early, and as a shipper and keeper cannot be excelled. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Matchless**—A vigorous growing variety, foliage of dark green color, very rank, and holds out well throughout the hot summer. The fruit is very large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot, nor does it have any green core. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Ignotum**—A large, dark red, medium late Tomato, very solid, uniformly smooth, closely constructed, scarcely ever rots from too much rain, and never cracks open. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Ponderosa** (see cut)—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best flavored sorts grown, almost solid and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than most any other sort. Recommended highly for home gardeners, but is not so prolific and universally smooth as the Beauty or Acme, and consequently not so desirable for shippers who grow for market. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 40c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



The largest, firmest and juiciest Tomato known. This variety contains more solid meat and fewer seeds than any other sort.

and entirely free from green core. Our seed stock is obtained direct from the originator. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Atlantic Prize**—The earliest Tomato grown, largely planted by the truckers of the extreme South for shipment to Northern markets before winter is really over. The fruit is small and much inferior in eating qualities to other sorts. But with all this against it, will mature for market much sooner than any other sorts possibly can, and will be found ready market. We can recommend it for an extremely early shipping variety. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Livingston's Dwarf Aristocrat**—This fine early variety in habit of growth and foliage resembles the "Dwarf Champion" very much, and might be taken for that popular variety if it were not for the color of its beautiful rich, glossy, red fruit, much preferred in many localities to the purple or rose colored varieties. The size, solidity, productiveness, smoothness, flavor of its fruit, etc., is up to the present standard of excellence. It is desirable for forcing under glass, especially on the side benches, and for growing outside for early market purposes. It may be planted 3x2 feet, or even closer, making it also suitable for small gardens, where every foot of land is to be utilized. Its peculiar dark green foliage, and glossy, red fruit, attract the attention of every passer-by. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.



✓ **Prize Bell**—An extra early, large sort, very prolific, and will continue bearing for a long time. It is a fine, red sort, and one of our most popular varieties with the Birmingham truckers. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Trophy**—A large red, prolific sort, very hardy, a good keeper, strong acid flavor, and largely used for canning purposes. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Yellow Trophy**—A large, yellow, solid variety, very productive, smooth, and superior to the Red Trophy. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



✓ **Acme** (see cut)—This particular variety is well known to be one of the earliest, as well as the most prolific sort grown. The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish-pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; very few seeds, juicy and excellent flavor. It is a very hardy sort, and well adapted to the South. A popular one with the truckers and market gardeners. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Dwarf Tree Tomato**—A very stocky sort, hardy, standing up straight without any supports, fruit of good size, red, juicy, and of good flavor. A great curiosity. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

✓ **Yellow Pear-Shaped**—A small Italian variety producing its fruit in great clusters, shaped like a pear. Very rich in flavor, and very desirable for pickling and preserves. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Peach Tomato**—A peculiar variety of tomato, resembling a peach very much in form, very solid and of rich flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Dwarf Champion**—A valuable early sort, standing upright; very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds; a good shipper and more profitable to grow for early market, because no stakes are necessary, as it holds its own fruit above ground. The foliage is peculiar, being corrugated, and of a very dark green color. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 25c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

✓ **Golden Queen**—This is one of the finest yellows grown, of distinct type and gives universal satisfaction. We do not claim it to be an early sort, but is a reliable one for main crop. The variety is hardy, makes a thrifty vine and the fruit is universally large and of a bright orange-yellow when ripe and of the very best eating quality. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **Yellow Plum**—A curious variety, vines not unlike other sorts, but the fruit is borne in great clusters, resembling when ripe, a fine, juicy, yellow plum. The fruit is small and unfit for market use, but of the very best quality for home use, making catsup or preserves. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

✓ **White's Excelsior**—Described as follows by the originator, Mr. F. S. White, who is one of our greatest agriculturalists. Mr. White has made a specialty of growing and perfecting this Tomato for years, and is confident that this variety is a great improvement over all other purple tomatoes:

"The vines are of a dark green, grow rapidly and to a great size, bears a heavier crop than any other purple variety and continues bearing until killed by frost. The fruit is of a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season, very thick mated and of the finest flavor and quality. The seed cavity in the fruit is so small that they are nearly solid, unlike other purple tomatoes, the skin is tough and they will bear long shipments, and hold their firmness several days longer than any other variety. This is a great advantage for the local market as well as for shipping. Is free from cracking, and ripens up evenly around the stems. The fruit of this variety are the most beautiful, most uniform, and have a greater diameter than any other tomato. Many varieties are too long and too thin for their circumference. This objection has been entirely removed in the Excelsior." Our stock is grown for us by the originator, and all seed of this variety offered this season has its parentage in or from one 18-oz. tomato grown by the originator in 1897, which shows how carefully this variety is bred. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 35c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

**Tomato Disease.**—It is really remarkable the very few people who meet with what might be called success in growing the tomato. Unlike most every other vegetable their growth seems to become more difficult as the time passes on. We have complaints from customers in our store every day saying that only a few years ago they never made a failure, but always made even from a few stalks a sufficiency for their family requirements. These complaints have been more noticeable each season and their beginning does not antedate at least with us over three or four years. It is a noticeable fact that we have closely observed, that complaints are unquestionably becoming more promiscuous each year in the growth of tomatoes. We have made a careful study of these complaints in order to be able to give a rational answer to the many questions we are asked in a season. We have about come to the conclusion, after careful observation and practical experiments, that no definite remedy is available to prevent blight which we are now forced to believe is the source of all complaint, but we have observed that this blight is more noticeable upon soil that has been grown in tomatoes previously or the year before. We have proved to our satisfaction that when tomatoes are planted in new ground, they rarely ever show any signs of blight, at least not nearly so bad as when planted in old garden land. This disease of the tomato has been widely discussed by different writers in the past twelve months, and no two to our knowledge have ever arrived at the same conclusion regarding the cause of the trouble, nor advocated a remedy that were known to be of account. We did come to a conclusion ourselves about two years ago what caused tomato blight, but we have since disproved this theory ourselves and are now as much at sea as ever.



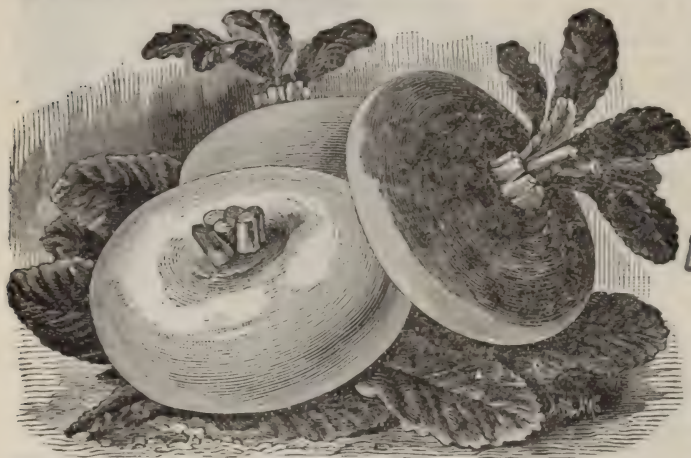
ACME TOMATO.



## TURNIPS.

**How to Grow**—Turnips succeed best on new ground, and are much sweeter and juicy when grown on such land; still old ground may produce fine turnips if fertilized well. Turnips in this latitude may be sown eight months in the year. The fall crop is usually sown from June to September, and the spring crop from February to April. Sweetes or Ruta Bagas are best sown in June. Most all sorts of turnips do better drilled, but some of the quick-growing flat sorts produce well broadcast when not too thick. Turnips in drill should be thinned from four to six inches apart, and those broadcast should be no thicker. The flat sorts should be grown as near the top of the ground as possible. Not over two pounds of seed should be used broadcast to the acre, and only one pound should be used if drilled.

**The Best Fertilizer**—The best fertilizer for turnips is a liberal amount of stable manure broadcast. This induces a very rank foliage and needs the addition of kainit or potash to induce them to form bulbs. Wood ashes is a most excellent fertilizer for turnips, causing a very quick growth of roots, which will be very tender, sweet and juicy.



### ✓ Mammoth Red Top Globe

—This is one of the largest and finest of all the turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape, with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

### ✓ Early White Flat Dutch

(strap leaved).—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

### Red or Purple Top

(strap leaved).—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright

growth; flesh fine-grained and tender. A purely American variety; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Large White Globe**—It is of a fine globe shape, very large, sometimes growing twelve and fifteen pounds each, and is a large yielder. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Pomeranian White Globe**—It is a very fine table variety, not so pithy as the Large White Globe, and of more delicate flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Large White Norfolk**—It is a choice white variety, growing to a very large size, productive, and a good table or stock feeding sort. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Sweet German**—This is claimed by many to be far superior to all as a Winter Turnip. It should be planted very early, the same time as the Ruta Baga. The flesh is extremely hard and a beautiful white, and keeps as sound as a rock. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Amber Globe**—The flesh is a beautiful yellow, very fine grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of our very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Large Yellow Globe**—This is somewhat the same variety as the Amber Globe, differing a little in shape. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Long White Cow Horn**—This is a very fine winter variety, penetrating deep into the ground and standing the entire winter. Its growth in shape is similar to a cow's horn. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen**—This famous foreign variety, resembling in shape a finely formed Ruta Baga, is splendid for stock feeding, as well as for table use. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Southern Seven Top** (for greens).—It is the hardiest variety known, and will stand green all winter, and make early spring salad before anything else on the market. Oz., 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

✓ **Dixie Land, or Southern Prize**—A very large winter variety, originating in the South, and is not affected by the winter. Its growth resembles the Seven Top, only it makes a large, globe-shaped root. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **Early White Egg**—One of the finest table varieties, shaped like an egg, grain very fine and of good flavor. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

**RUTA BAGA.** Sow in drills latter part of June and July, make soil rich and cultivate well. When plants begin to form bulbs, throw

plenty of dirt to them, which causes them to form a bulb and prevents them from going to shank. Ruta Baga should be thinned out shortly after coming up, to from six to eight inches apart. If not done promptly they will not amount to anything.

✓ **Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga**—One of the finest and best shaped sorts. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

✓ **White Ruta Baga**—Pure white, fine shape. Pkt., 2 for 5c; oz., 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

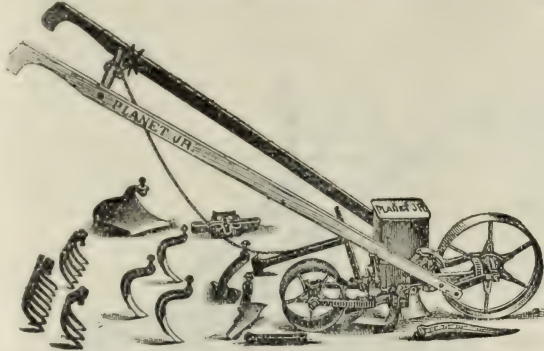
All the seed on this page are delivered by mail or express at prices quoted. If you want to pay express or freight deduct ten cents per pound.



## "Planet Jr." Tools for 1902.

Space will not permit showing and describing here all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a beautifully illustrated catalogue free, to any who desire it. "Planet Jrs." are standard machines—combining usefulness and durability.

All complete tools and separate parts can be obtained from us at manufacturers prices, saving purchaser a large per cent. of freight charges.



**"Planet Jr." No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.**—Special attention is called to this wonderful tool, which combines in a single convenient implement a perfect drill and hill dropping seeder. The hopper holds two full quarts and sows with great uniformity whether full or containing but a single paper of seed. By removing one bolt the drill is detached and a tool frame substituted. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, cultivator, rake and plow. It is useful almost every day of the season, and at every stage of garden work.

Price, complete.....\$10 00

As a Drill only ..... 8 00

**"Planet Jr." No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.**—This tool has 11-inch wheels which can be set from 4 to 11½ inches apart; frame is of malleable iron, can be set at three different heights, and is arranged for quick adjustment of all tools. The handles are adjustable, and are undisturbed by changes of height of frame, width of wheels or in the adjustment of the tools themselves. The design of the frame is novel, allowing all changes of tools without the removal of nuts from the standards. The variety of work possible with this machine is incredible, covering the whole range of wheel hoe work, both in the garden and on the farm, and has our unqualified endorsement.

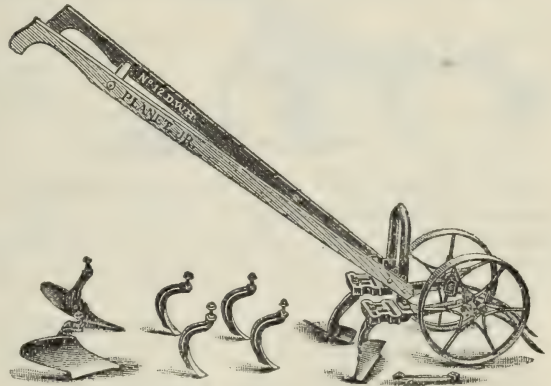
Price, complete.....\$8 50

**No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.**—This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has fewer attachments and is sold at a correspondingly less price. The tools sold with No. 12 Wheel Hoe are 2 six-inch hoes, 2 plows and 4 cultivator teeth, and is the favorite of the market gardener. Other tools can be added as wanted.

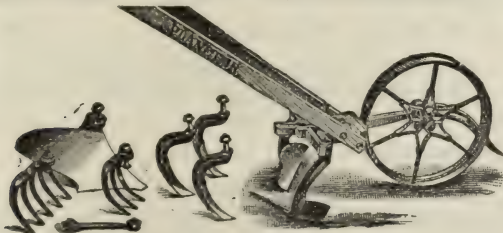
Price.....\$6 50

**No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.**—Frame and wheels are the same as Nos. 11 and 12 Wheel Hoes, two 6-inch hoes being the only implements.

Price.....\$4 50



**NO. 16 "PLANET JR." SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.**



A light, inexpensive and very efficient tool. Easy running; handles, tools and depth quickly adjusted. Wheel is 11 inches high, has a broad face, and may be changed to opposite side of arm, when both sides of the row may be cultivated at one passage. A child can use it with ease, thus making it an ideal implement for small gardeners.

Price with attachments as in cut..\$5 50

**No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.**—The frame and wheel is the same as No. 16, but has only 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow.

Price.....\$4 75

**No. 18. Having 2 six-inch hoes only.** Price..... 3 25





**The "Fire-Fly" Garden Plow.**—This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure and seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken raisers will find it very valuable in plowing up the scratching yards. The mould board is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

Price.....\$2 25

**No. 8 "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**

—Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator. It is so strongly built as to resist incredible strain, yet is high and is easy to handle. The frame is light and scarcely, if ever, clogs. The patent lever depth regulator, as shown in cut, gives steadiness and absolute control of depth at all times. Every part is perfected to make the tool comprehensive to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest.

Price.....\$8 00



**No. 9 "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**

—This tool is identical with No. 8, except that it has a plain instead of a lever wheel. It does excellent work, but is not as convenient in regulating the depth. Still it is a prime favorite with truckers and small farmers, and if given an intelligent trial will show itself to be of great value as a labor saver.

Price.....\$7 00



**No. 4 "Planet Jr." Horse Hoe and Cultivator.**—The adjoining cut represents a much liked cultivator, being low in price, strong and simple. It has the old favorite stirrup and clamp expanders; they cost a trifle less than the lever, but are much less convenient.

Price, with wheel.....\$6 00

Price, without wheel.....5 25



**No. 4 "Planet Jr." Plain Cultivator.**—Has the same expansion as the No. 4 Horse Hoe, and differs from it only in the two rear standards on side or frame. Instead of being reversible as in all other horse tools, it has the plain standard and cultivator steel.

Price, with wheel.....\$4 75

Price, without wheel.....\$4 00

**SPECIAL.**—Having acquired a considerable stock of the Syracuse Plain Cultivators, we are offering them at the extremely low price of \$3.50. This is no play thing, but a very useful tool. It resembles the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Plain Cultivator, but is hardly as large.

This Cultivator is recommended for land too rough to use heavier cultivators.

**Farmer's Single Wheel Hoe.**—This is an entirely new hand cultivator that embraces all the good points of tools of this class, besides having many new features lacking in others. The wheel is of malleable iron, 14 inches high, with a surface 2 inches broad. The frame is also of malleable iron and the standard to which the tools are attached is very strong.

It is equipped with one 3 inch steel, one turn plow, one 8 inch sweep, one 10 inch sweep and one wrench, thus enabling it to be used in all phases of garden work.

Price, complete.....\$3 50



## SUITABLE GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES ON DIFFERENT SORTS OF SOIL.

We are constantly in receipt of letters from Southern farmers asking us to give them a suitable mixture, or furnish a formula of some grass mixture, that would be suitable for a particular piece of land they have concluded to put in grass. We have given this subject a wide study with particular reference to what grasses that have shown themselves to be adapted to successful growth in the South; so we are publishing on this page for the first time a list of mixtures suitable for the different lands specified that we believe will give satisfactory results to anyone undertaking them, but it is quite impossible in every instance to prescribe a grass mixture suitable to any particular piece of land except the local conditions were well known, and also the degree of fertility of the soil, etc. But any farmer interested in any grasses, either for forage or hay, should be willing on their own account to make some practical experiments.

Grass seed is the most deceptive article of merchandise in price imaginable and it becomes a mere matter of confidence in placing an order as to quality, trueness of type, etc. It is such an easy matter to adulterate grass seed and the incentive is so great with some disreputable dealers that the legitimate dealers selling grass seed are very much hampered. The farmers themselves are largely to blame for this, since most of them do not consider quality in purchasing, but will go from one place to another and buy where the cheapest prices are quoted. The grasses that enter into the mixtures shown on this page are the very best quality seed and prices are made just as cheap as the market will permit at the time this catalogue was published; but since grass seed fluctuates very widely in price, it would be well for anyone who wishes to purchase any considerable quantity of these mixtures to write us for special prices, specifying plainly the quantity wanted. We would be very glad to write anyone interested in this subject, giving detail by letter on any point not made clear in this catalogue.

### MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

#### NO. 1. On Good Land, Neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.

10 lbs. Red Top.  
5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.  
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
2 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.  
3 lbs. Timothy.  
1 lb. Red Clover.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Alsike Clover.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Price per acre, \$4.00.

#### NO. 2. For High and Dry Land.

5 lbs. Red Top.  
10 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.  
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
5 lbs. Timothy.  
1 lb. Red Clover.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. White Clover.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Price per acre, \$4.25.

#### NO. 3. On Wet, Late Land.

10 lbs. Red Top.  
3 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.  
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
2 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.  
2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.  
8 lbs. Timothy.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.25.

### PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

#### NO. 4. On Good Land, Neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.

5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.  
3 lbs. Red Top.  
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
3 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.  
7 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.  
2 lbs. White Clover.

30 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.50.

#### NO. 5. On Dry Land.

5 lbs. Creeping Bent Grass.  
3 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.  
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
5 lbs. Timothy.  
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.  
1 lb. Red Clover.  
2 lbs. White Clover.

31 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.75.

#### NO. 6. On Wet Land.

10 lbs. Red Top.  
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.  
2 lbs. Meadow Fescue.  
5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.  
5 lbs. Timothy.  
5 lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass.  
1 lb. Alsike Clover.  
1 lb. White Clover.

34 lbs. Price per acre, \$4.50.

## Are You Interested in Fruit?

WRITE TO J. J. COLMANT,

Elyton Nurseries, Elyton, Alabama, for Catalogue



# FARM SEEDS.

## Grasses, Clovers, Forage Plants, Etc.

**I**t must be understood that it is quite impossible in the limited space of a seed catalogue to give complete in detail all the information necessary to be followed in the successful growth of grasses and forage crops. Whole books are often written on one grass. So it will be our object to give in condensed form the most essential things only, which, if followed, ought to result to the satisfaction of the planter.

**WE FURNISH SPECIAL INFORMATION.**—Any one interested who wants special and complete information concerning any particular grass or forage plant can obtain such by asking us.

**PREPARATION OF SOIL MOST IMPORTANT.**—More than one-half of the failures in experimenting with grasses can be traced to improper preparation of the soil and improper ideas regarding fertilizing. A good rule to go by is to prepare land for grasses just as you do your garden before planting in the spring. Proper preparation is expensive, but will be found profitable in the long run.

## CLOVER SEED.

**Red Clover,** (*Trifolium Pratense*).—60 lbs. to the bushel. Should be sown either in the fall of the year, from September to December, or may be sown in very early spring. If sown by itself at least fifteen to twenty pounds of first-class seed should be sown to the acre broadcast.



RED CLOVER.

If sown with winter grain or other grasses one-half this quantity will suffice, but of course it will depend largely on the amount of other seed used in the mixture. Soil must be reasonably good, deeply broken and well fertilized and made fine and smooth by harrowing; seed should then be sown on top of freshly made seed bed and harrowed or rolled in. No cultivation is necessary. It should be cut for hay while in bloom and carefully cured. In most cases Red Clover should not be pastured the first year, especially when sown by itself, but could be grazed if used in a grass mixture. Red Clover, either green or in hay, is a valuable ration for all classes of live stock. When fresh it must be fed at first with care to prevent bloat. Besides its feeding value, Red Clover is a valuable fertilizing plant, putting quantities of nitrogen in the soil through the work of bacteria on its roots. Yield, two to five tons of hay to the acre. Red Clover is a biennial, but in some sections is perennial. Lb., 15c; peck of 15 lbs., \$2.00; bu., 60 lbs., \$7.00.

**Sapling Clover,** (*Trifolium Medium*).—60 lbs. to the bushel. The same description in every particular will apply to this clover as is given above for common Red Clover. There is very little difference in the two types of clover, except it seems that the Sapling Clover is a larger and more vigorous grower, and is no doubt better suited to poor soil than common Red, yet it produces a coarser fibre and a quality of hay much inferior. The same direction for sowing, culture, etc., will apply to this clover as indicated for common Red. Lb., 20c; peck of 15 lbs., \$2.50; bu. of 60 lbs., \$8.00.

**White Dutch Clover,** (*Trifolium Repens*).—60 lbs. to the bushel. A small spreading perennial clover, indigenous to most all parts of the United States. May be sown any time from September to March. It should be sown in the same manner and treated the same as Red Clover. It is not of much value by itself, but may be added to grass mixtures with advantage. Is extremely hardy, standing the hottest dry weather, remaining green when most other grasses have died out. For this reason is largely used for lawns or in lawn mixtures, where it seems to be especially adapted. White Clover is largely sown in some sections to provide a bee pasture. About ten pounds is sufficient to seed an acre, but if mixed with other grasses half this amount will do. Price, lb., 25c.



## Alfalfa or Lucerne, (Medicago Sativa).—Sixty lbs. to the bushel. Alfalfa is a valuable perennial, leguminous forage plant, having a very wide adaptation,



ALFALFA.

and is grown with more or less success in every State in the Union. When the plants appear above the ground they look very delicate and are of a beautiful emerald green color. The plant grows upright and branching, and its leaves are smooth and three-parted, each part being broadest above the middle and roundest in outline. The plant produces, after it gets twelve to twenty-four inches high, bluish purple flowers in clusters distributed on different parts of its structure. When the plants first commence to bloom is the proper time to cut it for hay.

Loose sandy loam soils are best for Alfalfa. Such a soil should have a porous or gravelly subsoil. The soil must be prepared well to succeed with Alfalfa, a fine, smooth seed bed made, and it will be found advantageous always to fertilize the soil to give the young plants a start. Alfalfa may be sown in the South either in early fall or very early spring, fall sowings being usually preferable.

No less than twenty to thirty pounds of first-class seed should be used in sowing an acre. Seed should be broadcasted on freshly made ground, harrowed in and rolled where possible. Alfalfa ought not to be pastured until about two years old, but may be cut for hay as often as it shows blooms. A well established field will last for fifty or more years. Its roots have been known to go down to the depth of over 125 feet. All classes of live stock are fond of Alfalfa, either green or cured. It makes the finest hog pasture known. Still, hogs relish the hay also.

Parties who are interested in Alfalfa to any extent will do well to write us for special information about this wonderful plant. It is impossible to go into detail here, except we wish to say that a great deal of interest is being manifested in the growth of Alfalfa in certain sections of Alabama. The sections that seem best adapted are the black prairie counties; still, other sections are making some progress.

in their experiments. We are satisfied that there are thousands of acres of bottom land on the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, as well as other streams, where the conditions are ideal for Alfalfa. It must not be overlooked, though, that this plant will not survive an overflow or flourish on wet soils. Price, lb., 15c; peck 15 lbs., \$2.00; bu. 60 lbs., \$7.50.

**Burr Clover,** Ten pounds to the bushel. A winter forage plant highly prized in some sections of the South. Should be planted from August to October. Will afford valuable pasture throughout the winter, but as soon as hot weather comes on will disappear. Burr Clover is peculiar in its growth, especially in the manner of bearing its seeds, which appear in little prickly burrs. They are difficult to gather, shatter out badly, and consequently in planting the burrs it is hard to estimate how much real seed one may be putting in. Its chief use in the South is on Bermuda sod to prolong or continue the green period. Price, lb., 25c.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF LEGUMINOUS PLANTS AS SOIL RENOVATORS AND FERTILIZERS.** We have had much to say already in this publication regarding leguminous forage plants with particular reference to their ability to add considerable quantities of nitrogenous matter to the soil through the work of bacteria on the roots of this class of plants. Now besides this wonderful amount of actual money put in the soil through this evolution much is yet to be said pertaining to the great physical good that accrues to any class of soil through the practice of growing this particular family of forage plants. This is notably true in certain sections of Alabama where red clay land is found in a majority. It will apply equally as well to all other classes of soil that possesses a stiff clay subsoil close to the surface. Now in most clay subsoils there exists a sufficiency of plant food, with the possible exception of nitrogen, for practically all classes of plants. Now when this is known much economy of course will result in applying nitrogen to such subsoils in the most economical way possible.



**Crimson Clover.**

(*Trifolium Incarnata*).—Sixty lbs. to the bushel. An annual winter growing forage plant, foliage resembling red clover, upright in growth, attaining twelve to thirty inches in height. Its chief characteristic is its cone shaped blossoms of beautiful rich crimson and scarlet color. Crimson Clover does best on loam soils with a reasonable amount of sand. Better results are had by thoroughly preparing the land before sowing. In any event the seed bed should be well pulverized, and it will not be out of place to apply some complete fertilizer broadcast at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. The proper time to sow Crimson Clover in Alabama is from the middle of August to Nov. 1st—the earlier the better. It is sometimes sown to advantage at the last plowing of corn or cotton. It is a pure waste of money to sow in spring. The quantity of seed for an acre will vary, of course, owing to quality, but usually no less than fifteen pounds should be used, where it is to be the sole crop, but of course, if sown with a mixture, much less will answer.

This clover has been grown thus far in Alabama chiefly as a fertilizer, as it has been shown to be of great value when turned under in early spring, but since it has also been shown to be of great value as a pasture, and to be cut green and fed to live stock, its usefulness to the South is more apparent. The seed should be covered lightly; will germinate readily and grow off rapidly. Crimson Clover is cut in some sections for hay, but it seems to be more largely used for other purposes, as indicated in this article. Price, lb., 15c; peck 15 lbs., \$2.00; bu. 60 lbs., \$7.00.

**Bokhara Clover.**

(*Melilotus Alba*).—A valuable leguminous forage plant growing promiscuously in the black belt of Alabama. It is cultivated to some extent, but is a voluntary growth in most instances. In appearance it looks much like alfalfa, only it grows much taller and more rapid. It is a perennial in character and is valuable as a green forage crop or for producing hay. Its chief value, however, is for cutting and feeding green, because after it has attained its growth, the foliage will be too tough and woody to make good hay. It makes a fine pasture for bees. Price per lb., 15c; bu. of 25 lbs., \$2.50.

**Alsike Clover.**

ALSIKE CLOVER.

(*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Sixty pounds to the bushel. A valuable perennial clover, growth of fine texture, more spreading and recumbent than red clover, matures later, has pinkish blossoms and does not make such large roots, nor do they penetrate so deep in the soil. Notwithstanding it seems to be hardier than red clover, standing as much heat and decidedly more cold. Alsike Clover should be sown in the South from September to March; the sooner the better. It seems to be well adapted to clay and loamy soils, consequently would be well adapted to creek and river bottoms. The preparation of the land for Alsike is essentially the same as for common red clover, although it has been shown that Alsike will thrive on new ground with very slight preparation. The quantity of seed for an acre will vary some, depending, of course, on the quality, and whether it is to be the sole crop or not. From ten to fifteen pounds should give a good stand. After soil has been made ready for the seed they should be broadcasted evenly and covered very slightly, care being exercised not to cover too deep. Alsike Clover is relished by all classes of live stock, and it seems that it will prove more valuable for a pasture than for hay, still it is largely sown with timothy for hay. Price, lb., 20c; peck 15 lbs., \$2.50; bu. 60 lbs., \$8.00.



CRIMSON CLOVER.

**Japan Clover.**

(*Lespedeza Striata*).—Twenty-five lbs. to the bushel. A spreading, low growing annual leguminous plant of the clover family. It is becoming well known in the South, and is found growing wild everywhere, in woods, meadows, fence corners, etc.



On poor land and in the woods its growth is not over two or three inches, but on very rich land will grow a foot to a foot and a half, affording an enormous quantity of pasture or an abundant crop of hay. The plant should be cut for hay when the field is covered with its blue blossoms. To cultivate Japan Clover the ground should be as clean as possible from all weeds and prepared thoroughly. The seed should be sown at the rate of ten to twenty pounds to the acre, broadcast on the fresh prepared bed and covered very lightly. Nothing is to be gained by sowing the clover earlier than March or April, as it is strictly a hot weather plant, and will not make any growth to amount to anything before June or July. While this plant has often been over-estimated, it is no doubt a valuable acquisition to Southern agriculture, because it has been proven to be of great value in enriching worn-out lands. Price, lb., 25c; peck of 6½ lbs., \$1.25; bu. of 25 lbs., \$4.50.

## GRASS SEEDS.

**Orchard Grass,** (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—A valuable perennial grass for the South, suitable either for permanent pasture or for hay. Most any soil that it will grow a good crop of oats will be suited for Orchard Grass. The soil must be thoroughly prepared, made fine and smooth by harrowing; the seed should then be broadcasted and harrowed in and rolled where possible. The proper time of the year to sow Orchard Grass in Alabama is either in early fall or early spring. The quantity of seed for an acre will depend largely on the quality, but no less than two bushels of good seed should be used when it is to be the sole crop. If sown with grass mixtures or other seeds much less will answer. Orchard Grass should be cut for hay when the seed heads have assumed a light straw color. On good land it should yield two to three tons to the acre. Price, lb., 20c; pk. of 3½ lbs., 50c; bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.



ORCHARD GRASS.

**Bermuda Grass,** (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—Every one in the

South of course is familiar with Bermuda, and while the grass has been execrated by some farmers as a pest, the writer is bound to believe that it is one of the South's greatest blessings. This grass is a low creeping perennial, very tenacious and spreading, and has great power to withstand hot and dry situations. The grass is propagated mostly by cuttings or sets, as it does not seed in this country only sparingly in Southern Texas. Consequently what seed is used in this country is imported either from South America or Australia. The most rational and cheapest way to get a start of this grass is to secure some good sod, prepare your ground well and set out clumps say eight inches apart each way. It will soon cover the entire surface with a perfect carpet. If it is not possible to get good sod unmixed with other grasses better use the seed, which may be either sown in the fall with Blue Grass or in spring by itself. Seed sown in fall will not germinate before following spring, when weather gets warm. It requires from four to six pounds of Bermuda seed to sow an acre. The ground must be prepared well, like you were fixing a bed for lettuce, seed broadcast and covered lightly and rolled. The seed are of low vitality, and a thick stand may not be expected, but if one plant

makes its appearance every foot apart a good stand will be the result. Bermuda, as everyone knows, dies down in the winter. Now if Blue Grass can be established with Bermuda a permanent pasture or lawn will be the result, which for durability cannot be excelled. This can easily be done. If your Bermuda is already established, wait until a good frost and sow Blue Grass seed at the rate of about 30 or 40 pounds to the acre broadcast on the Bermuda stubble; the rains will take it down, the seed will find lodgment, and soon your Bermuda field will be looking magnificent in the dead of winter, hence the green period will be prolonged indefinitely. If you don't have Bermuda already established, put out sets eight inches apart, either in the early fall or early spring, and sow Blue Grass thickly over all. They do splendid together, and appears to be about the only solution of a permanent pasture in the South. Price of extra clean Bermuda \$1.00 per pound. If ordered by mail add 10c extra for postage.

**Perennial Rye Grass.** (*Lolium Perenne*).—This grass has become introduced in the South the past few years and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is of very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses not only valuable green forage, but will yield when cut in bloom a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. From 40 to 60 lbs. of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity would suffice. Price lb., 15cts; Per bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.50.

**Italian Rye Grass.** (*Lolium Italicum*).—This grass resembles English Rye Grass considerably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual and of course will not last as long. It is a very valuable vigorous growing grass suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown to success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from two to three feet high. From 40 to 60 lbs. of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price per lb., 15cts; Per bu. of 14 lbs., \$2.50.



**Kentucky Blue Grass,** (*Poa Pratensis*).—The most valuable pasturage grass in existence right for its successful growth, but south of Tennessee and Kentucky it is not always a success. The causes for this are not clearly understood, but is usually supposed to be due to a deficiency of soluble lime. It is known at least that in Alabama Blue Grass does not seem to root deep enough to enable it to withstand a long dry, hot spell in August. A great deal of Blue Grass is used in Alabama for lawns in cities, where it is possible to keep it watered during the dry periods. This grass is used also with success in grass mixtures sown for permanent pastures. Soil must be rich to grow Blue Grass, and must have been properly prepared by deep plowing and thorough pulverization. Blue Grass should always be sown in the fall of the year. The quantity of seed necessary is no less than thirty or forty pounds of the best quality to the acre. The seed after sowing must be covered very lightly, and ought always to be rolled. A top dressing of bone meal will be found very advantageous every season. Price, fancy clean seed, lb., 15c; bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.75.

**Awnless Brome,** (*Bromus Inermis*).—A rapid growing perennial grass, suitable in the South for either hay or pasture, but we are inclined to believe that its greatest mission in the South is for a winter pasture. It will stand extremes of cold as well as drouth, and since it is a rapid grower ought to be of much value to the Southern farmer. The soil for this grass should be prepared in same manner as for Orchard Grass, and at least thirty to forty pounds of seed used in seeding an acre. Price, lb., 15c.

**Timothy,** (*Phleum Pratense*).—45 pounds to the bushel. The standard grass in America for hay, used, however, in some sections largely for pasture. It is a rapid growing annual grass, but may be said to be perennial in its character in some sections. The soil best adapted to Timothy is a

rich loam, and it does not seem to succeed on very thin or sandy soil. Soil that is to be sown to Timothy should be thoroughly prepared before seeding. The proper time of the year to sow Timothy in the South is unquestionably in the fall of the year, still it is grown with more or less success planted in early spring. The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend on the quality; but where it is to be the sole crop about fifteen pounds or one-third of a bushel should yield a good stand, but of course if used in a grass mixture much less should be used. The seed should be sown broadcast on a fresh seed bed and covered very lightly. Timothy usually matures hay in the South by middle of June, and should be cut when in bloom, before the seed become thoroughly ripe. Price of fancy cleaned seed, lb., 10c; peck of 11½ bu., \$1.00; bu. of 45 lbs., \$3.50.

**Rescue or Arctic Grass,** (*Bromus Unioides*).—Known also as *Bromus Shraderi*.

[NOTE.—This is the true Rescue or Arctic Grass. We call your attention to this for the reason that most of the grass sold for Rescue Grass is nothing more than common cheat (*Bromus Secalinus*). There is a big difference between the two. The true Rescue Grass weighs only about fourteen pounds to the bushel, while the other will go twenty to thirty pounds. Better look into this when you go to buy].

This is one of the most valuable grasses for winter pasture that can be grown in the South. It is found distributed over a great many sections of the Southern country, but more of it is found in the prairie States than elsewhere. It is the standard grass in Texas for winter pasture, and is found growing there on large areas of prairie ground, and forms the sole grazing crop for cattle in winter. It is a grass of remarkable vitality, produces long, strong, vigorous roots, penetrating deep into the soil, standing the most adverse weather, either hot or cold. Whenever hot, dry weather kills it down, just as soon as the rains come along it will sprout out again in a few days, affording an excellent green crop of grazing, very digestible and relished by all classes of live stock.

Rescue Grass is usually sown in the fall of the year, from August to the middle of October. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and made smooth by raking. The seed should then be sown broadcast and covered to a depth of about one inch. The quantity of seed to sow an acre will vary somewhat on the quality of seed, but it is usually advisable to sow 25 to 40 pounds to the acre in order to get a thick stand. It is very spreading, and shortly after it comes up will form a permanent sod, capable of standing any amount of grazing. The first year after sown it will furnish considerable grazing in the winter and into the spring, and if stock is taken off it by the first of April it will grow out rapidly and yield an abundance of valuable hay. The hay should be cut when it is in bloom. It is very easily cured, and possesses a high feeding value with all the proper constituents. This grass is not a pest, and may be easily destroyed by breaking up the ground deeply and turning the sod over. It is used largely in the South as a sand and soil binder, consequently it is valuable for sowing on the banks of ditches or embankments to prevent washing. Price of seed: Per lb., 15c.

**Annual Sweet Vernal,** (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*).—An annual quick growing hardy grass, largely used in pasture mixtures for imparting flavor and odor to a hay crop. It is relished by stock and when only a slight quantity is used in a pasture enhances the value of the entire hay crop. From three to five pounds of seed ought to be used to the acre. Price: Lb., 15c.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.



TIMOTHY.



## English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue, (*Festuca Pratensis*). Meadow Fescue

is one of the finest perennial grasses grown in America. It is a very hardy grass, producing an abundance of foliage, leaves much broader than ordinary blue grass, much thicker and containing considerable more fattening properties. It is very hardy in the South, and is about the only grass outside of Bermuda that seems to thrive, even in hot, dry weather.

The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Meadow Fescue is any class of soil that will grow successfully other grasses or crops of grain.

In preparing the soil for a crop of Meadow Fescue, it will be necessary that the soil be stirred well and made fine by cross harrowing. This preparation should ensue whether it is sown by itself or whether it is sown with other grass mixtures.

The seed should be sown broadcast on a freshly prepared seed bed, and covered lightly with a harrow. Still, since it is a hardy germinator, it will come up if planted much deeper than some other grasses.

The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend somewhat on the quality of the seed. It may be safe to set down the correct quantity as two bushels, or say fifty pounds. This quantity applies of course when it is sown by itself, but if it be sown with winter grain or other grass mixtures, much less, of course, will have to be used.

The proper time to sow Meadow Fescue, especially in Alabama, is undoubtedly the fall of the year. The roots of this grass penetrate to twelve or fifteen inches into the soil, hence its ability to stand dry weather and drought.

The proper time to cut this grass for hay is when it is in full bloom and the head stalk is beginning to turn a straw color. A thick stand of this grass will ordinarily yield three tons of valuable hay to the acre. We strongly recommend its use to the farmers in Alabama. Price of seed: Per lb., 15c; per pk. of 6 lbs., 75c; per bu. of 24 lbs., \$2.50.



ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

## Tall Meadow Oat Grass, (*Avena Elatior*).—Eleven pounds to the bushel. A tall

growing perennial grass, with flat leaves and long narrow panicles. It has proven very hardy in Alabama, and may be sown to success, either in the fall or spring. If sown in the fall it will grow to be three or four feet high by June and be ready to cut for hay as soon as it blooms. Any good soil will grow Oat Grass, and it does much better where the soil is well prepared; still, it has been shown that it will do well in woodland pastures, where it is not possible to make perfect preparations. Meadow Oat Grass is frequently cut green and fed to stock, and a good stand will yield two to three cuttings in a season, producing two or three tons of valuable hay. We are inclined to believe that its chief merits lie in its ability to furnish abundant succulent pasture. About thirty pounds of seed is necessary to seed an acre. Price of seed: Lb., 15c.

## Johnson Grass, (*Sorghum Halapense*).—A valuable forage and hay plant, distributed

largely over the Southern States and is known by various names in different localities, some of which are Means, Cuba, Syrian, European Millet, Green Valley, Guinea Grass, etc.

Most all farmers in the Southern States are thoroughly familiar with Johnson Grass; that is, its habits, growth, etc., but not every one realizes the wonderful value of this grass, both as a forage or hay crop. It is looked upon by a great many Southern farmers as the worst enemy to Southern agriculture, on account of the fact that it is very difficult to get rid of. When once it gets scattered over your place it will give you no end of trouble when you want to get rid of it.

Of course where Johnson Grass is scattered lightly over a place it is not profitable, and of course is a bad pest, interfering with the growth of other crops. But where it has been planted on a piece of suitable land it will yield more hay and will bring in more money than most anything that can be grown on a farm. A well established plot of Johnson Grass may be cut several times in a season, if plenty of moisture is present, and ought to afford three or four tons of valuable hay to the acre, which would represent a commercial value of anywhere from ten to fifteen dollars per ton.

There is a great demand for the hay, as it is more eagerly relished by all classes of stock, and especially horses, than any other hay.

The seed of Johnson Grass may be sown either in the early fall or early spring. If sown in the very early fall it will make some growth before cold weather sets in, and where the tops will be killed down by the very cold weather, the roots will remain dormant, and will grow out just as soon as springtime comes. It is sown quite frequently in the fall of the year, broadcast in cotton or corn at the last plowing, but one must bear in mind that when you once sow a piece of land in

Johnson Grass you have to make up your mind to leave it there as a permanent crop. It is questionable whether it is best to sow Johnson Grass seed in the fall or early spring, as very good results are always secured by sowing in the spring after all danger of heavy frosts are over. The ground should be well prepared by deep plowing and thorough harrowing. The seed should be sown broadcast and harrowed in.

The quantity of seed to sow an acre will vary owing to the quality of the seed. If the seed are good, plump, ripe and free from chaff, one bushel will ordinarily give a satisfactory stand. Still we always recommend sowing two bushels, because it is desirable to get a thick stand of Johnson Grass, when the quality of the hay will be much better, and of course yield much larger.

Johnson Grass furnishes a valuable pasture for any kind of live stock, as well as hogs, but it appears to have more value as a hay plant, as the pasturing of stock and hogs has a tendency to kill it out.



JOHNSON GRASS.



The hay should be cut when the plants are coming into bloom, at which time the stalks, some of them will be very large, will also be tender and succulent and make an excellent quality of hay. The hay should be cured as you would sorghum, only it cures much quicker, and there is not so much danger of losing any of it.

Johnson Grass will succeed well on most any kind of soil, but it appears to do better on a heavy soil, and is admirably adapted to bottom land. We consider Johnson Grass the most valuable hay crop that can be grown in the South on account of its peculiar adaptability to the Southern country, standing any amount of hot dry weather without serious injury.

When Johnson Grass is once well established on a plot of ground, it will last for an indefinite period, but it is advisable that the grass be thoroughly plowed up every spring after all danger of freezes are over, as breaking of the roots induce them to sprout more freely, and when a very good stand is not present a few more seed may be put in to good advantage.

Price of Johnson Grass Seed, extra cleaned, free from chaff: Per lb., 10c; per bu. of 25 lbs., \$2.00.

### Red Top or Herds Grass.

(*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—It is much quicker growth than Orchard Grass, much finer foliage, and its seed pods, or heads, are much smaller and of finer texture, and the foliage very narrow and not so coarse in texture.

On account of its quick growth and fine appearance, it is used very largely throughout the United States in lawn mixtures and in permanent pastures.



RED TOP OR HERD GRASS.

The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herd Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses, or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth on low, wet lands, and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be exclusively used throughout the South.

Its chief value is as a pasture grass, although it is largely used in some sections for hay.

The preparation of the soil for Red Top is an important item. Since the seeds are so very small, it becomes necessary, in order to produce an even, uniform stand, to have the soil in a well pulverized condition before the seed are sown. When it is to be the sole crop the ground should be broken deep, and cross harrowed to remove all lumps and rough surfaces. The seed should then be sown broadcast on the freshly prepared seed bed, covered very lightly and rolled where practical.

The quantity of seed to sow an acre will depend altogether on the quality of the seed sown. Most all red top that is used is what is known as chaff red top, that is, seed that have been stripped from the head stalk and not recleaned or thrashed out. When this class of seed is used it is quite impossible to know really how many seed you are putting in. Usually, if one could examine his seed closely, he would observe that he was sowing chaff altogether, and no seed at all, and for this very reason we strongly advise against sowing any other quality of seed, except what is known as extra clean, that is, pure seed that have been thrashed out, and has had all of the chaff blown out.

When the chaff seed are sown, even of fair quality, it will require at least four bushels to produce an ordinary stand, but if fancy cleaned seed are used, from 6 to 10 lbs. will be ample for seeding an acre.

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend of course on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture, of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year; but if it is intended only for a hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the early spring. The early spring sowing would also furnish some pasture, even before time to cut the crop for hay. These seeds may be sown by themselves or mixed with other grasses. The proper time to cut it for hay is when it is in the bloom and the seed stalk has begun to turn a straw color.

Price of Extra Clean Seed: Per lb., 15c; per pk. of 3½ lbs., 50c; per bu. of 14 lbs., \$1.75. Seed in Chaff: Per lb., 5c; per pk. of 3½ lbs., 20c; per bu. of 14 lbs., 50c.

### Rhode Island Bent.

(*Agrostis Canina*).—This grass is very much like Red Top or Herds and may be handled in the same manner. It is more creeping and recumbent in its character than Red Top, of somewhat finer texture and on account of being a rapid grower is much used in lawn mixtures. There is nothing better for damp, wet situations. Price, lb., 20c; bu. 14 lbs., \$2.50.

### Creeping Bent.

(*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—This grass is very much like Rhode Island Bent and Herds grass. It is a very quick grower, low creeping in character, and consequently valuable as a soil and sand binder. Valuable for sowing on embankments, terraces, etc., to prevent washing. Largely used in lawn mixtures for the carpet like effect it gives to grass mixtures. Price of seed lb., 20c; bu. of 16 lbs., \$2.50.

## FREE INFORMATION.

—We are making a strong endeavor to encourage the use in Alabama, as well as throughout the entire South, of important grasses of proven merit that have been shown to succeed in the South. You must understand that it is quite impossible in a seed catalogue to convey full and complete information on all subjects treated of. So we would be glad to take the matter up with anyone by correspondence who is interested in this subject and are desirous for information on lines not covered in these pages.



## SEED GRAIN.

We cannot devote much space in a spring catalogue to grain, as farmers are interested in this class of goods mostly for fall sowing. So for detailed information would refer you to supplement of this catalogue issued in fall of year.

**Burt Oats,** sometimes called Ninety Day Oat, on account of its extreme earliness. It is a small, bright oat, very prolific, growing to good height on poor land, and affording valuable green forage in spring, much earlier than any other oat. Will mature a good crop of oats after it is too late to sow other sorts. No oat will out-yield it. This oat is particularly valuable because it will always matures before rust can damage it. We advise the sowing of two bushels to the acre. Price per bu. of 32 lbs., 85c.

**Texas Red Rust Proof Oats.** The standard oat throughout the South. On good land is a heavy cropper, and is never affected with the rust. Can be sown either in fall or spring at the rate of one and one-half to two bushels to the acre. Price of genuine Texas grown seed, bu. of 32 lbs., 85c.

**Winter Turf or Grazing Oats.** There are three or four different types of winter turf or grazing oats, but no special difference is noticeable. This oat should be sown only from August to November, the sooner the better. After coming up will shortly begin to spread and stool out, and soon cover the surface with a thick mat of blades, makes an enormous turf, and especially so after being grazed. This oat, if sown early in the fall, will furnish a splendid pasture throughout the entire winter, and if stock be taken off in early spring will come out and make a splendid crop of oats much sooner than rust proof planted in spring. This type of oat is a great success in the South, and is being largely used not only for a successful winter pasture, but for a cereal crop. This oat and winter rye forms a splendid mixture for winter pasture or for a hay crop, and provides a splendid turf to turn under in early spring. These oats should be sown at the rate of one and a-half to two bushels to the acre. Price per bu. of 32 lbs., 85c.

**Winter Rye.** As a general rule nothing gives such good results for a winter pasture as rye. It should be sown from August to November at the rate of one and a-half to two bushels to the acre, either by itself or with turf oats, barley or any other winter grain or grasses. Rye succeeds best on good land, with thorough preparation, still will give a better account of itself on poor land with slight preparation than anything else. Besides affording a valuable winter pasture, Rye can be cut for hay or may be turned under in early spring with great advantage to land and any crop to follow. We strongly recommend that all waste land be sown to Rye in the fall. Price: Per bu. of 56 lbs., usually \$1.00 to \$1.25.

**Barley,** (Winter).—Barley may be used to the same advantage as rye, is more rapid in its growth, produces a more leafy growth and is more readily eaten by all classes of live stock. It is necessary, though, that the soil be good and carefully prepared to succeed with Barley, as it has been proven that it will not do so well as rye under adverse circumstances. Sow two bushels to the acre any time from August to November. Price: Bu. of 48 lbs., usually from \$1.00 to \$1.25.

**Seed Wheat.** We can supply in season choice Southern grown Seed Wheat, especially grown for seed, true to name and free from all disease. We can always supply any of the following sorts: Purple Straw or Blue Stem, Early Red May, Fultz, Currill's Prolific, Poole, Red Prolific, Moore's Early, Fulcaster Bearded. Write us for prices in the fall before sowing.

## Sorghums and Millets.

**Sorghum for Hay.** The development of Sorghum for hay in the South is possibly one of the most remarkable changes in Southern agriculture that has ever taken place. It is now generally conceded to be the most valuable hay and fodder plant ever planted in the South, the common cow pea not excepted. It has possibly a wider adaptation as a forage plant than anything else. It is a great drouth re-sister, having the ability to recover where ordinary corn would die altogether.

The soil best adapted to Sorghum is any one rich in plant food, and it cannot be said to be profitable where the soil is very poor. In most sections of the South it will be found profitable to fertilize Sorghum, and care must be exercised not to crop ground repeatedly to Sorghum for fear of serious injury. Sorghum is a gross feeder and very exhaustive to land, but by careful rotation no injury can result.

It is a good idea to follow Sorghum with cow peas, which will restore a great deal of the plant food that has been consumed by the Sorghum. The preparation of land for sowing Sorghum would vary some or be governed somewhat by whether it were to be sown broadcast or in drills, but generally speaking, thorough preparation will be found economical.

The proper time to sow Sorghum will depend on what is wanted in the resulting crop. It can usually be sown in rotation from April until August.

The quantity of seed necessary to seed an acre will depend, of course, on whether it is to be sown broadcast or in drills. We recommend only broadcast sowing for hay, and no less than one and a-half to three bushels to the acre, and covered not more than two inches deep. No cultivation is usually given, but where a very thick stand is present, running a harrow over it after up two or three inches will be of great benefit. The proper time to cut Sorghum for hay is when it begins to head or when the seed are about half matured. But Sorghum does not grow uniformly when broadcasted, so mowing becomes a matter of judgment with the grower.



After mowing, the stalks should lie in the hot, dry sun for two or three days before being shocked. Care should be taken not to allow it to remain and ferment in the shock too long. After two or three days it is usually a good idea to tear up the shocks and let it sun for a day or two before storing.

**Caution.** Some writers recommend Sorghum for a pasture; this is risky business, lots of valuable cattle are killed every year through this error—better not take any chances. If you do, better cut and feed gradually. No danger whatever in feeding properly cured hay.

There are only two varieties of Sorghum worth mentioning for hay, the Early Amber and the Orange. The Amber is much earlier, but does not make so large a stalk and is claimed by some, not so sweet. Either variety will give satisfaction. The best for syrup is possibly the Orange. Price of seed usually about \$1.50 per bushel. Write for prices and state quantity wanted. Special prices in large quantities.

**German Millet.** (*Panicum Germanicum*).—There are several different types of millet, and a great deal is sold for German Millet that turns out to be the common, or what is usually termed Western Millet. The true Southern grown German Millet is a most valuable hay and forage plant for the South.

The soil best adapted to Millet is one rich in plant food. Thin or poor soil will not produce it. Muck lands are best when reasonably well drained. The soil to be sown to millet should be broken thoroughly, cross harrowed and made smooth as possible. Fertilizer can be properly used if can be had economically, as nothing responds more readily to fertilizer. Millet may be sown any time in the South from April to August. It is usually broadcasted by hand at the rate of one bushel to the acre, and should be covered not over an inch deep. It comes up quickly and grows under favorable circumstances very rapidly, often maturing hay in six to eight weeks. It should be cut when beginning to head, is easily cured and makes valuable hay. It is not used much for a pasture, and seems to give more satisfactory returns when used as hay. Price of choice Southern grown Tennessee German Millet: \$1.50 per bu.

**Pearl or Cattail Millet.** This is one of the most valuable and remarkable forage plants grown in the South, and, like the Southern cow pea, is gradually pushing its way North. Pearl Millet should be planted preferably in drills, that is, where it is to be cut and fed green. It should be cultivated like you would corn; grows off rapidly, having the appearance sorghum, and should be planted about as thick as sorghum. One can commence to cut it and feed green by the time it is knee high. It will immediately grow out again if seasonable, and inside of week to ten days will be ready to cut again. All classes of live stock are very fond of it, and no danger of bloat seems to exist. If you cannot feed it as fast as desirable, it can be cured like any other fodder. It will be found advantageous to cut often. The class of soil best adapted to it is any soil rich in plant food; being a gross feeder, will not thrive on poor, and especially poor sandy, land.

If broadcasted, one bushel of seed should be used to the acre. Where drilled, only about one-half to one peck should be used. Price of extra clean seed, free of chaff: Lb., 15c; peck of 12½ lbs, \$1.50; per bu. of 50 lbs., \$5.00.

**Kaffir Corn** Belongs to the group of non-saccharine sorghums. It possesses practically all the characteristics that sorghum does, and the same descriptions, method of cultivation, etc., would apply. The chief difference is the absence of any considerable quantity of saccharine matter in Kaffir Corn. Kaffir Corn does not grow quite so tall, usually makes a larger stalk and somewhat more leafy growth, and is claimed by some farmers to cure better.

Hay or forage from Kaffir Corn does not possess such high feeding values as sorghum, and we can see no good reason why it should supercede sorghum in the South, still it is preferred by some farmers. Price of seed, usually about \$1.50 per bu.

**Teosinte,** (*Reana Luxurians*).—A tall annual, with long and broad leaves, closely resembling common corn in appearance and habit. There is only one species, but is said to be several varieties in South American countries. This plant, like Kaffir Corn, belongs to the group of non-saccharine sorghums, but is widely different in habits of growth. It is enormously branching in its growth, and a single stalk has been known to bear as many as sixty suckers. It grows slowly at first, but after the plants become older will rapidly throw out suckers with a great mass of long slender leaves. Teosinte produces small ears, enclosed in a husk, around every top joint. The seed are very peculiar, being somewhat three-cornered, about half the size of a grain of corn, grayish brown in color and so hard that they cannot be mashed with the teeth.

The seed should be planted in drills like corn, only much thicker, just as soon as the weather begins to get warm in the spring. The soil best suited to Teosinte is any soil that will produce good crops of corn, and it may be cultivated in like manner to corn. It can be cut repeatedly and cured for hay, and when cut will grow out remarkably quick, especially so if seasonable. Stock are very fond of it, either green or cured. The plant is a shy bearer of seed, and the only drawback at present is the expense of the seed. About ten pounds of seed will suffice for an acre in drills. Price of seed, usually about 65c to 75c per lb.

**Hungarian Millet.** This type of millet is very much like the ordinary German, only it does not grow near so tall, nor does it make such a large head, and then the seed are smaller and dark colored. The same directions given for German millet will apply also here. We do not consider Hungarian grass or millet at all profitable in the South for a hay crop, because on our poor soils it will not get high enough to cut, but it will be found a valuable addition to quick growing grass mixtures which may be planted in the spring to afford abundant and quick grazing land, for this grass the soil should be prepared in the same manner as you would for German millet. One bushel of seed is sufficient for an acre, but if mixed with other grass much less will do. Price: Bu., \$1.50.



# Leguminous Forage Plants

This class of forage plants is coming into more prominent use throughout the South than any other or all others combined. Farmers are just beginning to find out and understand something of the character and growth of this class of plants. The plainest definition of a leguminous plant is one that has the properties of utilizing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This bacterial growth feeds upon the plant, stores up nitrogen from the atmosphere, and in turn feeds the plant sufficient quantities of nitrogen to aid in the growth of the plant on which it lives. Now, since nitrogen is the most expensive element in commercial fertilizers, it becomes apparent to the casual observer how important this class of plants are to the Southern farmer.

**Cow Peas.** The best known and most profitable leguminous forage plant is the common Cow Pea. It has been observed for many years how Cow Peas will thrive on very poor land and during very dry weather. This is explained when it is known that the plant is kept alive and flourishing through the work of this bacterial growth on its roots. You can pull up a well matured pea vine at any time, and if removed carefully you can observe these balls or nodules of nitrogenous matter attached to the roots at different points by a light thread-like connection.

The culture, growth and harvesting of the Cow Pea is too well known by the Southern farmer to dwell on here, only we want to impress on Southern planters the economical importance of the Cow Pea as a money making crop. It has been estimated by very conservative writers that the fertilizing value that accrues to a piece of land through having Cow Peas grown on it cannot be estimated less than \$4.50 per acre. This value is in the roots of the peas only. The crop when harvested for hay and properly cured brings from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton, and it ought to be an easy matter to get one and two tons per acre. The feed value of Cow Pea vines is very high, and it is the sorriest sort of economy to plow Cow Pea vines under for fertilization. The top crop is worth decidedly more for feed than it is for fertilization, and should never be turned under, except where the physical treatment given by such process would seem to justify such a procedure.

We are usually in a position to supply any of the following varieties of peas, but there is not a great deal of difference, and we have omitted numerous varieties which ordinarily we are in position to furnish. We do this for the reason that it is impossible to tell at the writing of this catalogue the outcome of the crop, etc.

**Unknown or Wonderful.** A very rank, vigorous late sort. Especially valuable for hay. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

**Clay Pea.** The old standard variety. Rank, vigorous grower. Very much like the Unknown or Wonderful. One of the standard sorts for hay crop. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Red Ripper.** A very productive, vigorous growing sort. Considerably earlier than either the Clay or Unknown. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50.

**Black.** An extraordinary fine sort for fertilizing purposes. This variety is not grown so extensively in the South as it is in the neighborhood of Virginia and Maryland, where they are the standard pea for hay and selling purposes. The pea is larger than the common speckled and is pure black. It is a very vigorous growing sort and gives the utmost satisfaction. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

**Whippoorwill.** The old standard popular sort, bunch in character and very early. It is largely used not only in producing a pea crop, but hay as well. Its chief value lies in the fact that being so early two crops can be grown, or they can be planted late in the season and still mature. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.00.

**California Black Eye.** This is a large white pea, kidney shaped, with a prominent black eye. It is without question the most delicious for table use ever known. It is bunch in character, like the Whippoorwill, but is much earlier and enormously productive. Two crops are grown of this pea without any trouble, and if planted early enough three can be made without any difficulty whatever. We introduced this pea in our section a few years ago, where it is attached a great deal of attention. The only trouble is, we heretofore have been unable to supply anything like the demand, but having grown a large acreage this season, we are in position now to supply any quantity. Price: Pt., 10c; qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

**NOTE.**—The foregoing prices on cow peas are merely suggestive. We will not be bound to fill orders at these prices, but will do so providing the market will justify it. We hope to be able to supply them even much cheaper than here quoted, but this class of merchandise is subject to very wide fluctuation, so it is quite impossible to quote a price at the writing of this catalogue that we could afford to be bound by.

**Vetches.** This class of leguminous forage plants are in the experimental stage of development in the South. Still one variety at least is beginning to be generally known, this is the Sand or Hairy Vetch, known also as winter vetches. In Europe Vetches take the place of our cow peas, this is true also of Canada where large quantities of spring Vetches are used. This discussion of Vetches is a very wide one and it is not possible to enter into detail here. We are prepared to furnish special literature on this subject to interested parties.

**Kidney Vetch.** A valuable perennial forage plant, wholly unlike other vetches in growth and appearance of seed. It is highly spoken of by some farmers as being adapted to sandy soils and dry situations. We recommend its sowing in the Fall of the year, same time as clover, and the same treatment should be accorded it. It will give much better results in the second season, especially sowings made in the Spring. Sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 25c.



**Vetch, Sand or Hairy.** (*Vicia Villosa*).—Fifty pounds to the bushel. A wonderful winter forage plant suitable for the South and coming into almost universal use. A great deal of literature and bulletins have been distributed for the past three years, and it is now well known to be a success and to have passed the experimental stage. Vetch may be sown in the South in either Spring or Fall, but Fall sowings have proved much more profitable. The seeds are round, hard, and look a little like Okra. It should be sown broadcast on freshly prepared land from September to December, at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre. It will come up quickly and grow off rapidly. It has the appearance somewhat of an English pea, after it is up and resembles slightly Alfalfa. The foliage is a deep emerald green, and considerable of its color is present after it has been made into hay. It is valuable both as a grazing crop and for hay. It should be cut after it has blossomed out and formed seed pods, but if not cut promptly then the development of seed will ruin the quality of hay. Fall sowings are usually ready to cut by June or July, and it is seasonable will grow out again and two cuttings can usually be made, yielding about three tons per acre. One of its best points must not be overlooked, and that is that it is a great soil enricher, contributing nitrogen in like manner to Cow Peas, but not so great a portion. If Vetch be sown in the Fall for a grazing crop only, we would advise mixing with Winter Turf Oats, Rye or Barley; either mixture makes an excellent pasture. When mixed with other seed one-fourth to one-half bushel is sufficient to the acre. Write for prices.

**Spring Vetches or Tares.** (*Vicia Sativa*).—This valuable forage plant comes from England and Scotland, where it is used largely and corresponds to the Cow Pea in this country. It is a spring and summer growth, the same as the Cow Pea, feeds the same and is largely used as a green manuring crop. It possesses the advantage over field peas of making a hay crop much quicker. It is grown largely in the North and Canada where the Southern Cow Pea would not have time to mature a hay crop. Very poor worn-out land will make a profitable crop of hay and much quicker than Cow Pea. Sow in April, one bushel to the acre. Lb. 10c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.

**Velvet Bean.** A comparatively new leguminous forage plant to the South, except in the extreme Southern portions of Alabama and the Gulf coast country, where it is coming into common use and is largely taking the place in some sections of Cow Peas. It is used for the same purpose and in the same manner as Cow Peas for a fertilizer. It is also harvested for hay in like manner and is relished by all classes of live stock. In character of growth it is much more vigorous than Cow Peas, producing much larger foliage, a much larger vine and often running as much as thirty feet. The seed in appearance are about the size of a wren's egg, of a dark brown, speckled color. It is very hard, and highly nutritious in feeding value. Velvet beans will be found profitable both as a hay crop and a fertilizer crop in practically all of the Southern States, but they do not seem to mature seed north of Birmingham. The Velvet Bean in growth is very slow to begin with, and must be planted very early in the spring. This is one serious disadvantage in comparing it to Cow Peas. Still it is known that a crop of Velvet Bean vines are very considerable heavier than a crop of cow peas. The Velvet Bean may be planted in the same manner as you would cow peas, only of course it is necessary to plant very early in the spring. There is a considerable difference of opinion regarding the proper distance for Velvet Beans; but since the vines grow so enormously rank, we are inclined to believe that it would not be possible to harvest a crop of hay where planted thinly under which conditions the growth would be so heavy that a crop could not be harvested; so it would seem that where the crop is grown for hay that the seed should be put down much thicker, which of course would not produce such extended growth, and would be possible not only to harvest the crop, but to turn it under. Practical experience along this line, however, is best for any farmer undertaking the growth of Velvet Beans. This forage plant has considerable more power than cow peas to enrich the soil through the work of bacterial growth on its roots. We urge every Southern farmer to give this wonderful plant a trial. Price of seed, pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

**Soja Beans.** (*Glycine Hispida*).—Another valuable leguminous forage plant, which is coming into general use throughout a much larger section of the United States than even cow peas. It has great properties of enriching the soil, in like manner to other leguminous plants. It is principally used in the South for fertilizing purposes although considerable of it is made into hay and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious as likewise the bean where matured. The bean when dry resembles somewhat an English Pea only a little larger, of waxy like color, and of a sweet and very agreeable taste. Experience has proven that Soja Beans may be planted in like manner and at any time one would plant cow peas in the South, so the same directions for planting and harvesting this plant may be noted in our description of cow peas. Soja Beans, however, are mostly planted in drills, and given some cultivation. They are rarely ever sown broadcast. This plant should be cut for hay when the pods are in the green state, at which time it produces a wonderful nutritious hay. This cutting should take place when the beans in the pod are about half grown. We strongly urge upon farmers the importance of further experiments with this valuable forage plant. Price of seed, pt. 10c; qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

**Giant Beggar Weed.** Another leguminous forage plant, grown extensively in the state of Florida, not only for fertilizing purposes, but for producing hay as well as green forage. This plant will subsist on very thin, sandy land, attaining a marvelous rank growth where no other vegetation seems to thrive. This is due of course to the plants ability to utilize the free nitrogen of the atmosphere through the work of bacteria on its roots. This plant has renovated and is bringing into cultivation thousands of acres of land in Florida that heretofore was a mere waste. The seeds of Beggar Weed should be planted in very early spring. It may be sown broadcast like millet, or may be planted in drills. It will usually grow to the height of two or three feet and if put on good soil will grow even much higher. Ten to fifteen pounds of seed is usually sown to an acre. Price per pound, 25c.



## Miscellaneous Forage Plants, Etc.

### Dwarf Essex Rape.

A valuable forage plant that may be sown at any time as turnips. Still it succeeds better sown in the fall of the year. In character of growth it is very much like turnip only produces a much ranker growth and does not make any root. Its chief value is for a green pasture for hogs and sheep, still it is valuable for all classes of live stock, but care must be exercised in pasturing it to prevent bloat in cattle. The seed are not unlike turnip seed, and the directions for preparing the soil would be the same as for turnip. The quantity necessary to seed an acre broadcast would be from 5 to 6 pounds. Price of seed per lb. 15 cts.

### Buckwheat.

52 lbs. to the Bushel. Buckwheat is not extensively grown in the South, still considerable of it is planted for the purpose of affording a pasture for bees. Besides furnishing a pasture for bees it is valuable also to turn under as a green manuring crop. The seeds should be sown broadcast in June or July, one bushel to the acre. Price of seed, pk. 50 cts; bu. \$1.50.

### Chufas.

This is an underground product growing near the surface and easily reached. The plant resembles some green forage grass, and produces a delicious small nut, resembling the almond in taste. They are much sought after by hogs and are largely used in some sections for hog pasture. The nuts are very rich in fat producing matter, and it may be said to be very economical as a hog pasture. Nuts should be planted in the early spring about one to every four or five inches of drill and covered to the depth of one to two inches. Price of seed, pk \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

### Broom Corn.

Much interest is being manifested by Southern farmers in the growth of Broom Corn brush for market. Parties who have made the experiment report a very profitable business as there is an unlimited demand for good brush at a very high price. It is not possible in the short space in this catalogue to enter into a discussion of growing Broom Corn for the open markets. We have special information on this subject which we would gladly mail to interested parties. Price of seed usually about \$2.00 per bu.

### Wild Rice.

An aquatic plant used considerably in the South, planted in lakes and shallow situations for the purpose of attracting game, fish, etc. The seed should be planted in the fall of the year or very early spring. The method of planting is to soak the seed in water for a day and night, drop them on the surface of the water, and they will sink to the bottom. It is usually advisable, however, to roll the seed into little mud balls and drop them into the lake at short intervals in the shallowest part of the lake. It does not seem to succeed in the lakes and situations where the water remains for any considerable length of time over three or four feet. Price of seed lb. 25 cts.

### Sun Flower.

(Mammoth Russian).—Sunflower is being largely planted in some sections of the South for producing food for chickens. It is no trouble to grow requiring no cultivation, so the economy in growing it for your chickens is very plain. Price of seed per lb. 10 cts.

### Peanuts.

The growth and culture of Peanuts are too well understood by Southern farmers to be dwelt on here. We wish merely to impress the farmer of the money that is possible of being made in the cultivation of the Peanut crop. There is always a ready market for all varieties of Peanuts, and since they are successfully grown on almost every class of soil, their growth is to be encouraged. More attention is being paid to Peanut growing now than formerly for the reason that most farmers have been made acquainted with the importance of this plant for producing hay, not only to be fed to cattle, but to hogs as well.

### Spanish Peanuts.

Largely planted for making hay. Is enormously productive, producing its fruits near the surface and in large quantities. The vines may be pulled up without losing any of the nuts. Will cure easily and afford a magnificent hay. Qt. 10c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

### Virginia Peanuts.

The standard large white Peanut grown universally for market. Qt. 10c; pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

### Large Red Peanuts.

A very prolific, splendid sort of excellent flavor. They are much more preferable for home consumption than any other. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c; bu. \$1.75.

## FIFTY CENTS WELL SPENT.

Parties who are interested in up-to-date progressive methods of farming, and especially in the study and growth of hay and forage crops, should by all means subscribe to the MONTHLY SOUTHERN TRUCKERS' GUIDE, a monthly agricultural paper published in Birmingham, Ala. This publication is devoted exclusively to those things which are of the utmost importance to every Southern farmer. Every month the publication contains a highly interesting paper on the subject of some meritorious forage plant. The article reviews the history of the plant, its economical importance, when to plant, how to cultivate; in fact, gives complete instructions how to handle to effect the most satisfactory results. This article every month is alone worth more than the price of a year's subscription. There are other departments of the paper, all of which are most interesting. Very able articles appear from time to time on the subject of fertilizers, describes rational and economical methods of obtaining the best results at the smallest possible cost. Practical truck farming is discussed by a writer of long practical experience in raising vegetables for the markets of the United States. In this paper will be found every month a very interesting article on horticulture and kindred subjects by Prof. J. J. Colmant. His contribution usually has considerable to do with all classes of fruits, nursery stock, etc. Much practical information is to be gained in this department alone. Other valuable papers are constantly appearing in this publication on scientific and economical entomology. We would advise every one at least to write this publication for a copy of their journal.





## SPRUIELL'S REIMPROVED PROLIFIC COTTON.

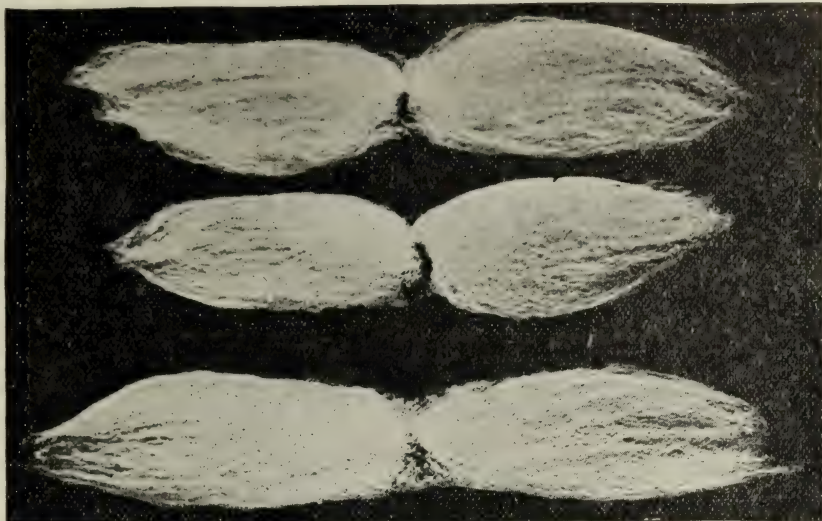
AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF A CORNER OF ONE OF MR. SPRUIELL'S COTTON FIELDS.

(Mr. Spruiell, the well-known cotton grower, is shown holding up a stalk of his famous cotton. This field (upland) will average over a bale to the acre).

**T**HIS is a very distinct and high-grade Cotton, possessing some few merits of greater value than any other sort. It may rightfully be said that it is a storm proof variety, since its locks are firmly set in the boll, and the stalks hold its fruit well above the ground. The most notable features are its large bolls, containing five locks, and only requiring forty to fifty to weigh a pound. The stalk does not grow tall, but, on the contrary, is very bunchy and stocky, putting out an abundance of large limbs near the ground, which bear more seed cotton without bending than any other sort. All parties that are growing this cotton claim that it will yield more in proportion to its height than any other variety on the market. Its large bolls grow very thick on every branch of the stalk, hence a great quantity may be gathered in a single day. This cotton has been tested with others and turns out more lint to a given weight of seed cotton than any other large boll sort. The variety is early, develops its growth quickly, a fine opener, and without question produces the finest quality of staple shown by any other sort. We have sold Mr. Spruiell's entire crop now for years, and have never yet received a complaint. Mr. Spruiell handles his seed so as to never have them heat, and we are always willing to guarantee his seed to come up because he is the owner of a fine gin himself, and is consequently in a position to take the greatest pains. Now, Mr. Spruiell being a large ginner, he is in a position to closely observe other sorts of cotton brought to his gin to be turned into lint. Besides this Mr. Spruiell is constantly experimenting with other cottons than his own for the purpose of comparison, but he has not yet found any variety so admirably suited to upland as his own. We can supply the seed at the following prices: Peck 35;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu. 60c; bu. \$1.00; 5-bu. lots 90c. bu. Special prices given to large growers, agents and merchants.



## OZIER-STEARN'S LONG STAPLE PROLIFIC COTTON.



The cut or illustration shown here is a half-tone made from an actual photograph of a sample of Ozier's Long Staple Cotton. The cut shows the actual length of the staple in the specimens photographed, from which you observe that the staple of this cotton will average from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, the bottom specimen in the cut running even 2 inches. This is no fake picture, overdrawn or magnified, but rather a plain exhibition of facts. All long staple cottons, of course, are very valuable, running from five to forty cents per pound more than common sorts—the price depending, first, on the length of the staple; second, the strength of the staple; third, the degree of fineness or silkiness that it may possess.

The variety under discussion here has the length as shown by cut, is very strong and possesses a remarkable silkiness to the touch, consequently the value of this cotton is easily shown.

The appearance and character of growth of this cotton cannot be said to vary materially from any common variety. The plants on good land will ordinarily grow five feet, but of course this will depend in a great measure on the cultivation and strength of the soil. The variety is very branching in character, that is to say, makes a number of strong limbs, and it would seem that the bolls are born on these limbs rather than near the stalk. In point of prolificness it will average well up with the best.

The bolls of this sort contain five locks usually, still not every boll can be said to always contain five locks. The boll in size is medium rather than large, requiring 75 to 80 to turn out a pound of seed cotton. This will vary widely at times, owing largely to seasons, etc. The variety is claimed to be extra early in maturity; in fact, the originator claims that no cotton is earlier, certainly no other long staple sort, consequently it must prove more profitable than other long staple varieties. The locks remain well in the boll, that is, firmly set in the hulls, and are not easily blown out. The seed are small, white and uniform in size, about like common sorts in appearance, etc. Any sort of gin will do to gin this variety of cotton, if following rules are observed in ginning:

Have your gin dull; run slow speed with slack roll, ginning only about half as much in a given time as you ordinarily would.

The class of soil best suited for the successful growth of Ozier's Long Staple Cotton is one rich in plant food. New ground is preferable, or a rich friable loam bottom. If your soil is not rich enough, better add a liberal dressing of barnyard manure or four to six hundred pounds of a well balanced complete fertilizer to the acre. It is very important that the soil be rich, and that thorough preparation be made, because it has been proven that otherwise disappointments may be expected.

Price of seed f.o.b. Birmingham: Peck, 40c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., 75c; bu., \$1.25; 2 bu. for \$2.35; 3 bu. for \$3.50.

We allow 33 lbs. to the bushel of this variety.

## RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.

The Russell cotton is a distinct variety, not an old sort improved on. The foliage and growth is quite different from any other sort. The most notable feature of this variety is its mammoth sized bolls, always containing five locks firmly set, staple good, seed large, dark green in color, and gins very clean. Thirty-five to forty bolls will always weigh a pound. The stalks of this sort are very vigorous, growing both tall and large and producing an abundance of large limbs near the ground. The plants root very deeply, consequently stand the drouth remarkably well. On account of the enormous size of the bolls of this variety, it is much easier harvested than any other sort, and of course it is possible to gather a great deal more than small boll sort. This variety is becoming well known throughout the entire South, and it is really not necessary to dwell upon its merits here. Our seed comes from Tallapoosa county, Ala., off of the very farm where it was originated by Mr. Russell. Price of seed: Pk., 35c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  bu., 60c; bu., \$1.00. In 5 bushel lots, 90c per bu.

**SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS AND AGENTS.**



# FLOWERS, FERNS AND PALMS.

Condition of sale of plants, and read carefully before ordering.

The prices quoted on the following potted plants and bulbs are F. O. B. Birmingham. Prices are quoted per single plant and per dozen plants, and unless three or more of each variety are ordered single rates must be applied. Three plants of any one variety will be supplied at dozen rates. All plants supplied by us will be securely labeled and packed as lightly as safety will permit. We make no charge for packing or crating.

**PLANTS BY MAIL.**—Some few varieties of growing plants may be sent by mail, although we do not recommend it except where a single plant is desired. The postal rate on bulbs and plants is eight cents per pound.

**PLANTS BY EXPRESS.**—Plants of all kinds now receive a special discount of 20 per cent. from merchandise rate. This discount is allowed by all express companies, thereby greatly reducing the cost of transportation. Unless otherwise ordered, all plants will be sent by express. Orders from towns having no express agent, will, unless fully prepaid, be sent to the nearest collect station and notices sent to parties ordering.

Owing to the very late date of our acquiring our series of greenhouses we find it impossible to catalogue in this issue all the varieties of plants we are able to supply. The following is a very restricted list, and if you do not see what you want do not fail to write and ask us for anything in the plant line. We are in position to fill all orders promptly and accurately.

**ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS.**—One of the most handsome of all foliage plants. The leaves are bright green, gracefully arched, and when cut retain their fresh appearance for weeks. Price of plants from 4 inch pots, 25c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

**ASPARAGUS SPRENGERL.**—This variety of asparagus is one of the most decorative of all house plants. The fronds are long and drooping in habit, making it very desirable for hanging baskets. Requires very little attention and is always attractive. Price of plants from 4 inch pots, 25c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

**BEGONIAS.—Rex**—This variety of Begonia is grown especially for its beautiful foliage. The leaves are very large and variegated, a peculiar silvery metallic gloss. Price of plants from 3 inch pots, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

We can also supply all common varieties of flowering Begonias from 2½ inch pots at 5c. each or 50c. per doz. From 4 inch pots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

**CANNAS.**—We can supply these in large quantities, and whenever desired will give the relative heights which will greatly facilitate bedding them.

**Austria**—Extra large, golden yellow flowers.

**Italia**—Color pure red, broad light green foliage edged with bronze, very free bloomer.

**Madam Crozy**—Color vermillion-scarlet, bordered with deep golden yellow.

**Florence Vaughn**—The finest of all yellow spotted Cannas. Flowers very large and of brilliant yellow color, spotted with bright red.

**Queen Charlotte**—Color bright orange scarlet, deeply edged with canary yellow. Portals very broad and rounded.

**Flamingo**—An old standard variety of rich crimson color. Very vigorous and rarely exceeds four feet in height.

**Chas. Henderson**—Brilliant crimson; foliage edged with bronze, averages three feet in height, making it a standard variety for bedding.

Price of all the above varieties 5c. each; 50c. per dozen for small sized dry roots; extra large size 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—We can supply any number of the following extra fine varieties upon very short notice. All roots guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

**Mme. F. Bergmann**—Very large and full, of the purest white, with creamy center.

**Glory of Pacific**—Color clear pink, with magnificent broad petals. A dwarf but vigorous grower.

**Mrs. Henry Robinson**—One of the finest of all white varieties, resembling a ball of snow when in full bloom.

**Vivian Morel**—A mammoth variety, with long, loosely arranged petals of a beautiful shade of pink. Strong, vigorous grower.

**Golden Wedding**—This is the grandest of all golden varieties ever introduced. The flowers are extremely large and very erect.

**The Queen**—An excellent variety of pure white globular flowers.

**Major Bonaffon**—Soft, clear yellow, center very full. An excellent keeper and of very dwarf habits.

**Mrs. Perrin**—A beautiful lilac pink. Very double and a vigorous grower.

**Minnie Wannamaker**—One of the largest pure white in existence. Very double and of vigorous habits.



**Yellow Queen**—One of the old standard sorts; very hardy.

**Remen**—Another standard yellow variety that will always give satisfaction.

**Modestro**—Another standard yellow variety.

**Chadwick**—A very popular late white variety, coming in bloom towards the end of the season.

Dry roots 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. We can supply cuttings in the spring from 2½ inch pots at 75c per doz.

**COLEUS**.—We carry an endless variety of all colors and shades, which we can supply from 2½ inch pots at 5c each or 50c per dozen.

**DUSTY MILLER**.—Almost too well known for description. Very fine for edging beds of Coleus, Geraniums, etc. Price of plants from 2½ inch pots, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

**RUBBER PLANT**, (*Ficus Elastica*).—Very large, smooth, leathery leaves. One of the finest of all evergreen house plants. Each new leaf is enclosed in a long corral-red envelope looking like a great red flower bud. Price of plants 12 inches high, 50c each.

**HELIOTROPES**.—We have a great variety of the white, and also of all the dark and light shades, which we can supply from 2½ inch pots at 5c each; 50c per dozen. From 4 inch pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

**BOSTON FERNS**.—A variety of fern somewhat resembling the ordinary Sword fern, except that the fronds arch and drop over very gracefully. It is sometimes called the Fountain fern. A very ornamental plant for house culture. Price of plants, from 4 inch pots, 25c each; from 5 inch pots, 50c each; from 6 inch pots, \$1.00 each; from 8 inch pots, \$2.50 each.

**MAIDEN HAIR FERNS**.—From 2½ inch pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. From 3 inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**PTERIS TREMULA OR SHAKING FERN**.—Very fine for house culture. The slightest movement of the air shakes the leaves of this variety, and from this character it takes its name. Price of plants from 3½ inch pots, 25c each.

**NEW SWORD FERN**.—Very fine for house or window garden, attaining the height of two feet when fully matured. Price of plants from 3½ inch pots, 25c each. We can supply an endless variety of ferns for hanging baskets at 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

**DAISES-MARGUERITES**.—White—Pure white petals around a salmon disc.

Yellow—The golden yellow varieties are of extremely large size. Price of above plants from 2½ inch pots, 50c per dozen.

**AUSTRALIAN SILK TREE**, (*Grevillea robusta*).—A magnificent plant for decorative purposes, of rapid, even growth, and rivals both ferns and palms. The young growing leaves are light brown color, sometimes called "Silk Oak." Price of plants from 5 inch pots, 50c each.

**GERANIUMS**.—We can supply all standard sorts in an endless variety of color and shades. Price of plants from 2½ inch pots, 5c each; 50c per dozen; 4 inch pots, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. If you desire any of the finer named varieties, send us your order and we will supply you.

**SCENTED GERANIUMS**.—All standard sorts, such as Oak Leaved and Rose Scented, from 2½ inch pots, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

**IPOMEA OR MOON VINE**.—A climber of rapid growth, used for covering arbors, verandas or old decayed trees. Flowers pure white, averaging 5 inches in diameter. Price of plants from 3½ inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

**JASMINE**.—**Grand Duke**—The finest of all Jasmies, producing a profusion of double white flowers having a delicious perfume. Price of plants from 4 inch pots, 25c each; from 6 inch pots, 50c each.

**SMILAX**.—This plant is too well known for description. Price of plants from 2½ inch pots, 10c each; 50c per dozen.

**SWAINSONIAS**.—An extremely graceful flower that can be trained over a window or trellis. A very profuse bloomer, blossoms somewhat resembling sweet peas. We can supply either pink or white from 4 inch pots, 25c each.

**UMBRELLA PLANT**, (*Cyperus alternifolius*).—An ornamental grass throwing up stems about three feet high, surmounted at the top with a whorl of leaves. Price of plants from 4 inch pots, 25c each.

**VERBENAS**.—We can supply almost any shade or color wanted. Price from 2½ inch pots, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

**PANSIES**.—Our pansies are grown from seed of the finest Scotch and German strain, and cannot be surpassed. Price of plants in full bloom from 2½ inch pots, 5c each; 50c per dozen. Common varieties, two for 5c; 25c per dozen.

**CYCAS REVOLUTA OR SAGO PALM**.—Very fine for house culture, resisting heat and all house odors better than any known variety. Price of plants from 3 inch pots, 25c each. We can also supply sizes ranging in value from 25c to \$5.00.

**PALMS**.—**Coccos Wedlenia**—A general favorite, easily grown, and makes a very attractive plant. From 2½ inch pots, 25c each; from 4 inch pots, 50c each.

**Kentia Fosteriana** and **Kentia Balmoreana**—There is very little difference between these two varieties of Kentias, and are too well known to need description. They are very easy of culture, producing graceful dark green leaves, making them one of the most popular palms. Price of plants from 3 inch pots 25c each; from 5 inch pots, \$1.00 each; from 6 inch pots, \$3.00 each.

**Latania Barbonica**—The well known favorite Fan Palm, beautiful in all stages of growth; easily grown and very tenacious of life. Price of plants from 4 inch pots, 25c each; from 5 inch pots, 75c each; from 6 inch pots, \$1.50 each; from 8 inch pots, \$3.00.

**ROSES**—Owing to the limited amount of space available in this issue for flowers, bulbs, etc., we will be compelled to eliminate the description of the following roses, except the color.

**La France**—A rosy pink.



- White La France**—Pearly white, sometimes tinted with fawn.  
**The Bride**—Pure white, fine for forcing.  
**Golden Gate**—Creamy white, tinted with soft yellow at base of the broad petals, which are bordered with clear rose.  
**Sunset**—Very double, of rich golden amber, tinged and shaded with a dark, ruddy copper.  
**Duchesse of Albany (Red La France)**—Red in bud form, but when open changes to carmine.  
**Marie Guillot**—Pure white; best known for general purposes.  
**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria**—Pure snowy white.  
**Bridesmaid**—A beautiful deep pink.  
**Meteor**—Velvety red, very profuse bloomer.  
**Marechal Niel**—True. This is known the world over for its magnificent golden yellow buds. It needs no description whatever.  
**Maman Cochet**—Deep rose-pink, very graceful and fragrant.  
**Catherine Mermet**—Large and well formed and of beautiful clear pink.  
**Souv. de la Malmaison**—Rich flesh-colored flowers of immense size. Very fine for bedding.  
**Madame De Watteville**—Cream yellow, richly colored with rosy blush.  
**Marie Van Houtte**—Pale yellow, edges of petals often lined with rose.  
**Clothilde Sourpert**—Flowers are borne in sprays and the color blends from soft shell pink to a pure satiny white-rose.  
**Papa Gontier**—A fine tea rose of rich crimson color.  
**Gen. Rob't E. Lee**—A new rose of an orange yellow color, very rich.  
**Climbing Bridesmaid**—Flowers beautiful clear pink, one of the finest climbers ever introduced.  
**Climbing Meteor**—This rose is too generally known to need any description. One of the finest red climbing roses in existence.  
**Crimson Rambler**—Vigorous grower, of bright crimson color.  
**Yellow Rambler**—Flowers of decided yellow color and very sweet scented.  
**White Rambler**—Identical with the Crimson Rambler except in color.  
**Pink Rambler**—Of the same Rambler strain, except flowers are pink.  
**Paul Neyron**—Deep shining rose, very strong grower, producing large flowers.  
**Lanarque**—Large full flowers, pure white and very double.  
 All the above varieties we can furnish from 2½ inch pots for 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. From 5 inch pots, two years old, 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen, except Marechal Niel and American Beauty. These two varieties from 5 inch pots, 50c each.
- BULBS.**—We are always able to furnish nearly everything in the bulb line when in season. We issue every fall a list covering these items, which is usually issued about the 1st of September, and would be pleased to mail a copy of same to those interested. During January, February and March we can supply the following spring bulbs, namely: Fine mixed Gladiolas, 25c per dozen; all varieties Dahlias, 20c each; Tuberous Rooted Begonias, 10 and 15c each; Pink and White Peonias, 25c each. We can, in fact, supply anything in the bulb line that is desired. No matter what is wanted, send us the order and we will supply it.

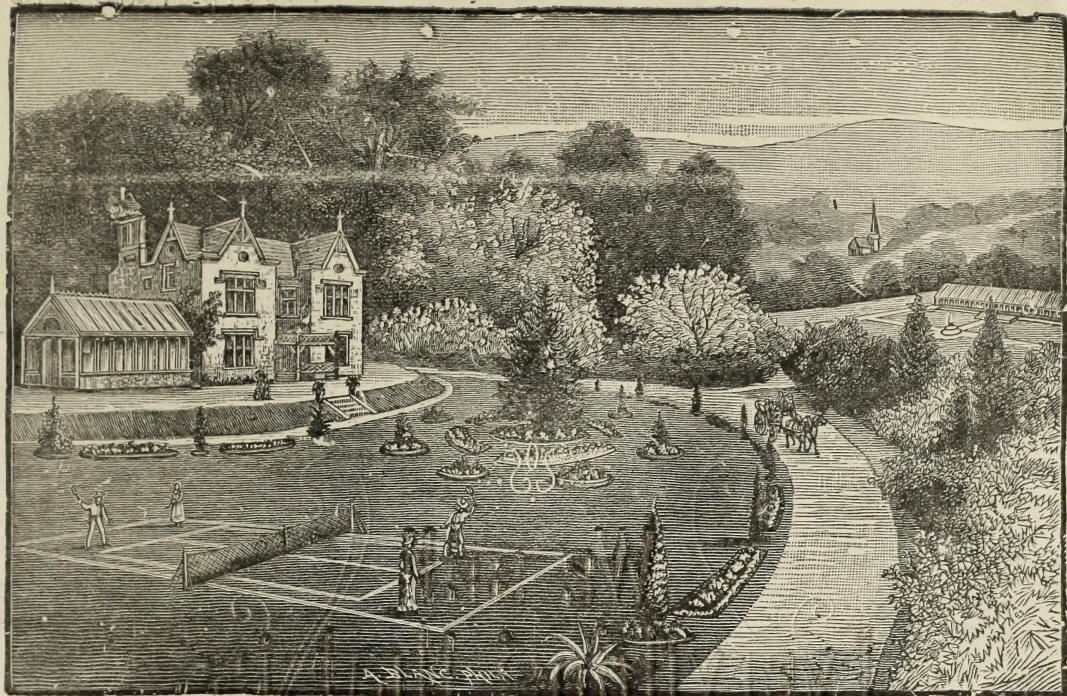
## SWEET PEAS.

**HOW TO GROW.**—Dig a trench the required length about a foot wide and eight inches deep. Fork up the bottom of this trench to the full length or depth of a fork. This process is called subsoiling. Now, after the bottom of the trench has been forked up, the trench should be filled up about two-thirds full with well decayed compost; that is, old manure, leaf mold, etc. Now the seed should be planted in double rows, somewhat after the fashion of garden peas. The rows should be about four to six inches apart. The seed should be covered to the depth of about four inches. The trench should remain unfilled. The proper time of the year to plant Sweet Peas is anywhere from the first of December to the first of February. The seed thus planted will germinate the latter part of February or in the early part of March. Whenever they start to grow the trench should be gradually filled with well decayed compost until it is made level with the surface of the other soil. After this very little working will be necessary, but it will be found advantageous to stir the soil around the plants as often as it would seem to need it. A suitable support or trellis should be provided to hold the vines up, and when they begin to throw out buds it will be found necessary, providing it is dry, to water the vines regularly.

**DUKE OF YORK**—Pale salmon pink, lighter at edges. **COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN**—White, margined with pale pink. **CALIFORNIA**—Very light soft pink. **SENATOR**—Delicate lavender with stripes and splashes of purple maroon. **ROMONA**—Standard and wings white, nearly colored with warm pink, with small dots and shades. **OVID**—Bright pink, mottled with darker shade. **CARDINAL**—Brilliant cardinal red. **CORONET**—Striped with salmon on silver white ground (dwarf). **SPLENDOR**—Brilliant rose shades with crimson. **ALBA MAGNIFICA**—Fine large white. **QUEEN OF ENGLAND**—Large white. **PRINCESS OF WALES**—Striped purple on nearly white ground. **DOROTHY TENNENT**—Standard rose mauve, wings bluish mauve. **BLUSHING BEAUTY**—Extra large soft pink, suffused with lilac. **COUNTESS OF RADNOR**—A beautiful shade of lavender. **BRONZE KING**—Copper-red, white wings. **BLANCHE FERRY**—Standard bright pink, wings large and nearly white. **BLANCH BURPEE**—Pure white. **CELESTIAL**—Delicate lavender with reddish tinge. **MARS**—Bright crimson scarlet wings, fiery scarlet standard. **CAPTAIN CLARK**—Standard suffused with rose pink on white; wings white tinged and edged with violet. **CAPTAIN OF BLUES**—Purplish mauve. **ROYAL ROSE**—A deep rose pink. **CROWN JEWEL**—Creamy white, veined with violet rose. **FIREFLY**—Very bright and intense crimson scarlet. **MIXED COLORS**—Eckford's hybrids, finest mixed, containing all colors and shades.

We can supply all the above varieties at 5c per oz.; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.





## GODDEN'S EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

About one of the most difficult things that can be undertaken in Alabama or further South is the making of a first-class lawn without the use of Bermuda grass. Some people object to Bermuda because it is strictly a summer grass and is very unsightly in the winter, except it is used with something that will prolong the green period throughout the winter. With this end in view, we have concluded a great many experiments for the purpose of arriving at a mixture which will, under favorable conditions, give satisfactory results. The most important thing to be considered in making a lawn is the proper preparation of your soil. Now, you should prepare your soil just as though you were preparing a rich bed to grow flowers or garden vegetables. The ground should be very deeply broken, and should be made very rich with well decayed compost or farmyard manure. Stress must be laid on having the manure old, because otherwise a great many objectionable weed seeds will be sown through the use of this kind of fertilizer. Unless suitable farmyard manure is at hand it is best to use commercial fertilizer. It will be a pure waste of time and money unless proper preparation is made before the seed are sown. The proper time of the year to make a lawn is always in the fall; that is, better results can reasonably be expected from fall sowings. Still, sometimes fair results are obtained from very early spring planting. The quantity of Godden's Evergreen Lawn Mixture necessary to seed a given area may be set down as one pound to every 20x20 feet. One should be careful to distribute the seed as evenly and uniform as possible, and on freshly made ground. After the seed are sown they should be covered very lightly, and where possible rolled to secure smooth, even surface and to prevent evaporation of moisture. After the grass has germinated one should be on a constant lookout for weeds and other foreign plants that are sure to make their appearance. They ought to be removed at once. Grass seed never germinate uniformly, and in spite of you there will be more or less patches here and there that have seemed to fail of germination. This comes from uneven covering of the seed. The only remedy for this is to scratch the places with a rake and sow more seed. It should be the object of every lawn maker to get it thick. There is no danger of getting it too thick.

Of all the mixtures we have experimented with we have not found any that will give such satisfactory results as will Godden's Evergreen. It is a composition of the most hardy grasses that are known to be suited to warm climates, and is perennial in character and evergreen throughout the entire season. The mixture is at its best, however, in cold weather, and there is no danger of the grass being winter killed whatever. There are times in August and September where very long, hot, dry spells ensue, the grass will be considerably injured, but as soon as a rain comes on the grass will start out again and soon cover the ground with a beautiful mat of soft, carpet-like grass. This mixture, besides being very desirable for lawns, is also a most excellent mixture for a permanent pasture, wood lots, wood meadows, etc. It stands a considerable amount of shade without any serious injury. This mixture may also be said to be a splendid combination for producing hay. If desirable, Bermuda may be mixed with this mixture, either by sowing a few Bermuda seed mixed, or by setting out Bermuda sets eight or ten inches apart each way, sowing Evergreen Lawn Mixture thickly over all, broadcasted on freshly prepared soil. This mixture may also be sown with considerable success on a Bermuda stubble after the frost has killed the Bermuda down to the ground. Rains will wash the seeds down, lodging them in the turf, where they will soon sprout and take root. Before sowing this mixture on Bermuda stubble it would be well to mow the Bermuda grass off as close to the ground as possible. White Dutch clover may be added to this mixture when desirable and to good effect. The mixture as sold by us, however, does not contain any white clover, but may be added on request. Price of Godden's Evergreen Lawn Mixture: Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; bu. 18 lbs., \$3.00.



Established 1857.

Incorporated 1896

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Everything that is  
Planted.

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